

U.S. negotiator to arrive in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. Middle East negotiator Morris Draper is expected to arrive in Beirut Monday from Washington, a U.S. embassy spokesman said. Mr. Draper's arrival had been reported Sunday on the basis of information supplied by the embassy spokesman. The spokesman said Sunday his information was incorrect and it later emerged that Mr. Draper was not aboard the plane he was due to have taken. Mr. Draper is assistant to U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the evacuation of thousands of Palestinian commandos from Israeli-besieged West Beirut this summer.

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Italian president to visit Jordan

AMMAN (R) — Italian President Sandro Pertini will visit Jordan later this year for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on bilateral relations and the Middle East, Italian embassy sources said Monday. The exact dates for the visit have not been fixed, they added. It will be the first visit to Jordan by the 85-year-old president. He had been due here last year but the visit was postponed because the Italian government resigned. Italy is playing an active role in the Middle East, contributing more than 1,000 men to a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Reagan to visit Latin America

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will visit Brazil and a number of other Latin American countries in late November or early December, administration officials said Monday. The officials said they were unable to name the other countries to be included on Mr. Reagan's tour because final decisions had not been made. But a visit to Brazil with whom relations have been strained for a long period, was definite, they said. Although only Brazil was mentioned, officials speculated that other countries on Mr. Reagan's itinerary would include Mexico, where President-elect Miguel De La Madrid Hurtado will be inaugurated on Dec. 1. Administration officials said one of Mr. Reagan's goals on the trip was to discuss relations with Latin America in the wake of the war between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, when many Latin countries opposed U.S. support of Britain.

Iranian diplomat defects to Sweden

STOCKHOLM (R) — An Iranian diplomat said Monday he had defected to Sweden in protest against what he called the oppression and dictatorship of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime in Iran. Mohsen Eskandar, Charge d'Affaires to Senegal and four other west African countries, said he left Senegal for Sweden two days ago. He told Reuters he would apply for political asylum in Sweden Tuesday. He left a wife and child in Iran. He said that during a visit to Iran three weeks ago he had felt personally the depth of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the present leadership. Mr. Eskandar said he believed the only alternative to the current leadership was the Mujahedeen organization of Iran and the Paris-based national council of resistance. He is now a member of this council. Mr. Eskandar is the second Iranian diplomat to have defected to a Nordic country this month.

43 states express reservation about Israel's credentials

UNITED NATIONS (R) — 43 states signed a letter Monday expressing reservations about Israel's credentials, but diplomatic sources said it appeared unlikely there would be a formal challenge. The letter was circulated as the assembly debated a report of its credentials committee, which recommended the acceptance of the credentials of 90 states, including Israel and Kampuchea. The United States had threatened to withdraw its delegation from the General Assembly if Israel were ejected, and withhold its contributions to the U.N. The letter said Israel had flagrantly and persistently violated the principles of international law and the U.N. charter.

Israel will definitely have state airline

GENEVA (R) — Israel's special security needs insure the country will soon set up another state airline to replace the liquidated El Al International Air Transport Association (IATA) sources said Monday. The form the new airline will take depends on the outcome of a political dispute between the government and the Histadrut trade union federation, the sources added.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Monday the credentials of the new ambassador of the People's Republic of China at Raghadan Palace (Petra photo)

Seven envoys present credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Monday at Raghadan Palace the credentials of seven new ambassadors accredited to Jordan.

The King received the credentials of the ambassadors of the Peoples Republic of China, the Netherlands, Poland, Pakistan, the United Arab

Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman.

The ceremony was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid and Acting Foreign Minister and Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim.

Workers stress Jordanian-Palestinian unity

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Workers unions issued a statement Monday emphasising the national unity of Jordanians and Palestinians in Jordan as a "true example of Arab unity."

The statement denounced attempts aimed at "tampering the reputation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership and interfering in the PLO

internal affairs to sabotage its decisions."

The (federation's) Central Council and all Jordanian workers "warmly welcome the fraternal talks between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat aimed at furthering unification steps, which will reinforce our solidarity, and help confront challenges threatening our na-

tion," the statement said.

The Central Council "strongly denounces all attempts by the regime in Syria to sabotage the integrity of the Palestinian revolution, and conspiracies against the PLO leadership through using pressures to influence the Palestinian decision according to its (Syrian) desires," the statement added.

Shultz says U.S. will help Lebanon regain sovereignty

OTTAWA (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Monday the Reagan administration had set a goal of getting foreign forces out of Lebanon by the end of this year.

This would not be easy to achieve but it was possible, he told a group of Canadian editors and commentators during a trip to Ottawa aimed at easing strained U.S.-Canadian relations.

He also said a number of countries had indicated their willingness to contribute to an expanded multinational force to help Lebanon exercise full control over its territory.

The issue of the removal of Israeli Syrian and remaining Palestinian forces from Lebanon was the focus of a visit to Washington last week by the new Lebanese President, Amin Gemayel.

He said Arab reaction to President Reagan's overall Middle East peace proposals had been constructive and provided "evidence on the Arab side that they are very much interested in trying to work out a peace."

The Arab positions on a Middle East peace were laid out in Washington talks last week with an Arab League delegation headed by King Hassan of Morocco.

Mr. Shultz said King Hassan spoke of "co-existence," United

Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, and both the Reagan and Arab negotiating proposals as the basis for peace in the region.

Resolution 242 calls for all Middle East states to live in peace and Resolution 338 calls for negotiations aimed at a just and durable peace.

Mr. Shultz said the United States was working for the "emergence" of Jordan to join Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in negotiations.

The Arabs want a Palestinian state, which Israel and the United States oppose. Mr. Reagan has suggested instead some form of Palestinian federation with Jordan.

He said he was greatly impressed with Mr. Gemayel but questioned the Lebanese president's request for a substantial increase in the multinational peacekeeping forces.

"Amin Gemayel has asked that the numbers of the MNF be increased very substantially, by as much as 10 times the current amount," Mr. Shultz said, referring to Mr. Gemayel's suggestion that 30,000 troops were needed.

"That's quite a lot and I question whether that's really necessary," he added.

S. Yemen, Oman start peace talks

KUWAIT (R) — Ministerial talks between South Yemen and Oman aimed at ending 15 years of political estrangement and border hostilities opened in Kuwait Monday.

Officials said the ministers would discuss cessation of a war of words between the two countries, mutual respect of sovereignty and normalisation of relations including the establishment of diplomatic ties.

Kuwait officials said they were optimistic the talks would succeed.

South Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Aldali said before leaving Aden for Kuwait that his country wanted peace and security in the region without any foreign military bases, which he said were a threat to the area.

The two countries occupy strategic positions in the Arabian Peninsula. In the west, South Yemen at the mouth of the Red Sea while Oman is situated in the east, along the Straits of Hormuz.

The gateway to the oilfields of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf oil producers.

Sharon authorised militia into Sabra, Shatila camps

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday he did not have specific government approval when he authorised the entry of Lebanese militiamen into the Beirut refugee camps where hundreds of Palestinian civilians were slaughtered last month.

The minister was giving his evidence to the judicial inquiry into the massacre at its first open session.

Fidgeting nervously, Mr. Sharon sat at a small table facing the three-man commission and told them he gave the go-ahead for the militia to enter the Sabra and Shatila camps at a meeting with generals on Sept. 14.

He said that on June 15 the cabinet had given the army authority to incorporate Lebanese forces into its operations. This was reiterated at subsequent meetings.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin knew of a decision to allow the militia into certain areas of Beirut but was not aware they were to enter the two refugee camps, Mr. Sharon said.

Israel has said the Christian militia, long-standing foes of the Palestinians, were sent into Sabra and Shatila for the purpose of rounding up commandos.

Israeli forces moved into west Beirut after the assassination of Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Gemayel and have now withdrawn.

The commission, set up after Mr. Begin came under intense pressure for a full-scale independent investigation, asked Mr. Sharon why the army had not carried out the operation instead of relying on its Lebanese allies.

He replied that the high command wanted to avoid Israeli casualties.

It was the first time since the inquiry opened last Tuesday that the press were admitted. Previous testimony from army chief of staff Rafael Eitan and intelligence officers was heard in camera.

Mr. Sharon, fiddling constantly with his spectacles, responded to the first question by reading out a hand-written statement on the background to the Lebanese campaign.

The commission, headed by chief justice Yitzhak Kahan, questioned him for two-and-a-half hours, repeatedly asking whether the army had doubts in advance about whether the pro-Gemayel militia would go on a rampage to avenge their leader's assassination.

Sharon said he did not know who murdered.

At one point, Mr. Sharon told the commission: "If I were asked under oath who committed the murders, I would have to say I do not know."

"We (the Israeli army) were not there. There were two sides of the camp we did not control."

"I know who went in and who went out but I do not know who murdered."

Several times the defence minister asked the commission to hear his testimony in private but he was told to continue with his public testimony and to give confidential evidence later.

Asked to sum up whether the decision to send in the Lebanese militia was political or military, Mr. Sharon said the political decision had been taken long before.

"It was a military decision or the enactment of a political one," he added.

The defence minister told the commission the scale of the massacre became apparent later. He tried to inform Mr. Begin the next day but the prime minister had gone to a synagogue.

Monday's hearing took place in a poorly-lit classroom on the campus of Jerusalem's Hebrew University and some 45 journalists were allowed in.

An army officer sat each side of Mr. Sharon, who consumed so much drinking water during the hearing that he was handed a refill by the commission.

At his meeting with the non-aligned committee Mr. Arafat said he discussed a plan of action defining the movement's support for the PLO which would be elaborated further at a non-aligned foreign ministers' conference.

The Palestinian News Agency Wafa, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Mr. Arafat as saying: "The Palestinian National Council (parliament in exile) would convene next month for the first time since thousands of PLO commandos were evacuated from Beirut in August."

He gave no venue or exact date.

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Non-aligned mission to probe Beirut massacre

TUNIS (R) — The Non-Aligned Movement will send a mission to Beirut to investigate the massacres in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said.

After conferring with a non-aligned committee in Tunis on Saturday night Mr. Arafat also said at a news conference the mission would discuss with the Lebanese government "the dangerous behaviour of the Lebanese army against Palestinian camps in Lebanon and against our allies in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon."

The Crown Prince said that achieving agricultural development in any Arab country will only take place through cooperation with other Arab countries. He stressed the economic importance of animal wealth in Jordan and the need to develop this wealth by effective cooperation between public and private sector institutions.

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Iraq says 231 Iranians killed

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday night its forces killed 231 Iranian soldiers in battles in the central sector of the Gulf war Sunday night. A military high command communique said Iranian units attacked Iraqi frontline positions but the attacks were repulsed and the Iranians forced to retreat. It said Iraqi helicopters Monday scored direct hits in attacks on Iranian positions east of the Iraqi port of Basra. The communique said Iranian artillery shelling of the Iraqi border town of Zubayyah caused some damage and losses. The Gulf war is now in its third year.

S. Arabia says Iran is extending war

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian state radio Monday accused Iran of prolonging its war with Iraq and said it was receiving weapons from Israel and the Soviet Union.

"We know that the main reason for the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is the abundant supply of weapons by Israel and Moscow to Iran," the radio said in a commentary, monitored by the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency.

"The war will end when this Iran-Israel cooperation ceases," the radio said, attacking Iran's attitude towards the latest Islamic efforts to end the 25-month-old Gulf war.

"Iran is not prepared to stop this cooperation because it does not want the war to end so that the Iranian people do not turn their attention to the situation at home and change it," the radio said.

The criticism came as Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure left Saudi Arabia after his abortive attempt, as leader of a high-level Islamic peace committee, at ending the conflict.

President Toure sent a 12-member mission to Tehran and Baghdad on Saturday with new unspecified peace proposals. Iraq gave the plan its initial approval but Iran said it contained nothing new.

The committee, set up by the Jeddah-based 43-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), said on the peace mission's return that it would remain in touch with the two countries.

President Toure, who Sunday night briefed King Fahd on the committee's latest peace efforts, had earlier told the Saudi daily Okaz: "We have come to a deadlock."

Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse who led the team of mediators to the warring capitals also left Jeddah Monday, according to the official Saudi Press Agency.

The Saudi newspaper Al-Riyadh Monday depicted what it called Iran's negative response to the peace proposals and said: "Iranian leaders... will ultimately face a collective Islamic and Arab front which will prevent for ever the continuation of the war."

"The Arabs will never fall prey to Israel in the West and Iran in the East," the newspaper said, describing Iranian leaders as expansionist, extremist and arrogant.

El Salvador accused of abducting 15 leftists

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A leading churchman in El Salvador Monday accused the government of having abducted 15 moderate leftist opposition activists in order to torpedo the prospect of a negotiated solution of the country's civil war.

In a homily at the Metropolitan cathedral here, Father Jesus Delgado charged that plainclothes security forces snatched the unarmed activists last week and threw them into government jails.

A security force spokesman Sunday denied that opposition officials had been detained.

But Father Delgado called on the government to identify the whereabouts of the missing activists, half of whom he said were prominent political and labour leaders.

He said it was significant that the activists were abducted soon after the left had repeated its call for a dialogue with the government and submitted a proposal for settling the war through negotiations.

A close aide of Salvadorean Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas, Father Delgado said that in the church's opinion the guerrillas had launched a current offensive to press the government to negotiate.

In their two-week offensive, said by Father Delgado to be the biggest of the civil war, the guerrillas have overrun eight northern towns, ousting government troops from large chunks of Morazan and Chalatenango provinces.

The churchman identified three of the alleged detainees—Carlos Molina, Mauricio Domenech and David Elias Guadron—as leaders of the Social Democratic-line National Revolutionary government (MNR).

The MNR, which boycotted national elections in March, is part of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), an umbrella group of a dozen unarmed opposition organisations.

Both Sinn Fein and the bigger Catholic grouping, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said they would not take part in the assembly, which will therefore be virtually all-Protestant.

Britain's minister in charge of the province, James Prior, said Sunday he would press on with plans for the assembly although he conceded it could work only in a limited form without the elected Catholic representatives.

Police said later a man was shot dead by gunmen Monday from a passing car in the town of Armagh, near where Mr. Cochrane was kidnapped. They gave no details.

The latest upsurge in violence dealt a further blow to hopes of peace in the province.

British-arranged elections for a provincial assembly, aimed towards self-rule for the Northern Irish, brought unexpected support for Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing.

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Greek Socialists win elections; rivals claim gains

ATHENS (R) — Greece's ruling Socialists emerged victorious Monday from local elections, but their main rivals to both left and right claimed big gains.

Final results in the voting for 276 municipalities, which ended Sunday, showed that 175 had been won by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, or by minor left-wing parties with which it was closely allied.

A total of 49 went to New Democracy, the Conservative Party which ruled Greece until Pasok came to power a year ago, while the pro-Moscow Communists took 43 and nine went to independents.

Political commentators said that if voting patterns were repeated at national level, the Communist Party would sharply increase its share of seats in parliament making it virtually impossible to form a left-wing government without them.

The Communist Party of Greece (KKE) made heavy gains at the expense of the Socialists in the first round of the municipal elections eight days ago, but on Sunday agreed to back Socialist candidates in the second round against conservative opponents.

New Democracy, a pro-Western grouping which negotiated Greece's Common Market entry, said voting patterns showed it now enjoyed 41 per cent of popular support compared with 36 per cent in general elections in October last year.

One effect of the elections may be to enable the KKE to intensify pressure on Mr. Papandreu for a hardening in Greece's stance towards the European Community, NATO and the United States.

The government is seeking what it calls special arrangements with the community but it has made it clear there is little prospect of a complete withdrawal, as the

Communists would like.

On NATO, Mr. Papandreu has said that, in the long run, Greece does not want to belong. But it has participated in NATO exercises this year, and the prime minister has given no indication that a pull-out is likely in the short term.

In Sunday's run-off, 11 of the 13 Communists who faced right-wing opponents were elected. In the 37 towns where Communists faced Pasok, the pro-Moscow Party took 23.

Run-offs were held Sunday in 140 towns where no candidate had obtained the 50 per cent needed for outright victory.

New Democracy supporters said they were very pleased by the 44 per cent won by their candidate in Athens, which is often a barometer of national opinion.

It was sharply up on the 34 per cent won by the party in the city last October, and a little above the 42 per cent which a strong New

Democracy contender had managed in the previous municipal elections in 1978.

In the October general elections, Pasok won 172 seats, a comfortable majority in the 300-seat assembly, while New Democracy won 115 and the Communists just 13.

New Democracy officials argued that the recent rise in Communist support was a temporary phenomenon, while Pasok supporters said people who voted Communist locally would not necessarily do so in a parliamentary poll.

Mr. Papandreu said of the result: "The people have given Pasok and the forces of change another overwhelming victory."

Communist leader Harilaos Florakis said: "The people realise the positive and constructive role of our party in the struggle for a better life, national independence, democracy and social progress."

FEATURES

A simpler format needed for Western summits

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — Hard-pressed Western government leaders are hoping to streamline their annual summits to include more serious talking and less formality.

They are also looking for improved methods of consultation to avoid the frequent crises that have strained relations between the Reagan administration and major allies.

Although Western leaders now meet more frequently than ever before, there are growing complaints that summits have become too stereotyped and unwieldy to produce real results.

Sometimes, diplomats say, top-level meetings are so complex they lead to misunderstandings over what was agreed.

This happened at the last summit of the world's seven leading industrialised countries, at Versailles, France, in June, when a hastily arranged accord was quickly shattered.

U.S. diplomats said President Reagan believed he had won support for joint trade curbs against the Soviet Union.

But French and West German leaders announced immediately afterwards that no real changes were contemplated, and Reagan aides said the president felt betrayed.

The European leaders thought they had persuaded Mr. Reagan to agree to Europe's involvement in a Soviet gas pipeline project.

Two weeks later, they were indignant when he banned European firms from making equipment for the pipeline under U.S. licence.

With continuing recriminations after Versailles, officials are approaching more warily the next "big seven" summit, to be held at Williamsburg, near Washington, next year.

The annual meetings held since 1975 are intended to enable government leaders from the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan to exchange ideas on economic policy.

Originally conceived as informal talks, they have developed into highly organised events with hosts introducing set-piece themes that advance national prestige.

The preparatory meetings and organisation the summits require is cutting deeply into overloaded official schedules.

This year's big seven host, President Francois Mitterrand, was criticised in France for the opulence and grandeur of the Versailles meeting and its round of gourmet banquets.

Simpler format

French sources say Mr. Mitterrand, angered by the post-summit acrimony, now wants a return to a simpler format. Some other leaders also favour smaller discussion groups, with fewer advisers and officials present.

In recent years, summits have included planeloads of aides, with drafting committees sitting late

into the night to work on what a senior official calls "worthy but meaningless communiqués, full of platitudes."

Mr. Reagan has proposed the next summit should take place in the spring, possibly as early as May.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also wants an early summit, saying the West now faces so many problems that leaders should not wait a full year for their next session.

Political observers in London believe her preference may be influenced by thoughts of holding a pre-term British election next year, which could involve her in

summertime campaigning. Other Western officials also believe economic problems have mounted since Versailles and that early talks might be useful.

At the last two summits, Mr. Reagan faced heavy fire from other leaders over high U.S. interest rates and their impact on the whole Western economy. Although U.S. rates have fallen recently, Europe has seen few results so far.

Unemployment in countries of the European Community has soared to 11 million, a record 3.3 million in Britain alone. Nearly 10 per cent of American workers are jobless, the highest U.S. unemployment rate for 41 years.

Western officials believe the big seven, potentially the world's richest countries, have a key role to play and that summitry, properly handled, can help achieve results.

Excessive publicity

But senior diplomats say past summits were plagued by excessive publicity which raised public expectations too high. "The hopes were pitched unrealistically," one official says.

At Williamsburg, a restored town in Virginia dating from British colonial times, the emphasis will be on informality, frank talk,

and less striving for high-sounding declarations.

Officials say expectations should be lowered too for other summits which are now fixtures on the international calendar, including the three annual top-level meetings of the 10-nation European community.

European leaders have also developed a pattern of regular bilateral summits. The 47 Commonwealth leaders meet every two years, and other summits bring together government chiefs from Africa, the Arab World and the Non-Aligned Movement.

All have faced criticism for failing to produce concrete results.

but officials argue the meetings are chiefly useful for exchanging ideas, not necessarily for decision-making.

Modern diplomacy has also spawned a constant series of meetings at lower levels. British officials say Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has about 50 days "blocked off" on his diary for European meetings already fixed for the coming year.

One idea under study in that ambassadors of the seven nations should meet regularly, probably in Washington, to try to find solutions before problems grow into crises.

Test-firing of SLBM adds new dimension to China's power

By John Rogers
Reuter

LONDON — China has scored a breakthrough in test-launching a missile from a submarine, but its nuclear technology is still two decades behind that of the two superpowers, according to Western experts.

The successful test-firing of a Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) in the east China Sea last week, announced on Saturday, added a new dimension to Peking's nuclear arsenal.

China has joined the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France in being able to fire missiles from submarines, whose mobility makes them harder to locate than launching sites on land.

This has given the Chinese the beginnings of a second-strike capability—the capacity to survive an enemy's surprise first attack and inflict unacceptable damage in return.

But it will take China, which exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964, three to five years to develop its SLBM system into an operational deterrent, Western experts reckon.

"They have dashed into the early 1960s in terms of the technology of the two superpowers," said a defence analyst.

A Chinese military leader, General Zhang Aiping, said the SLBM test-firing was a "great leap" and a marked technical improvement on two International Ballistic Missiles (ICBM) test-launches by China two years ago.

The 1980 tests gave China the capability to deliver land-based nuclear warheads well into European sections of the Soviet Union. The newly-tested submarine-launched missile added flexibility to the deterrent force.

Potential targets

Western experts agreed that the Soviet Union remained the most likely target.

The missile's range, believed to be less than 1,800 nautical miles, was limited, though this would allow it to strike military bases in Soviet east Asia such as Vladivostok, headquarters of the Soviet Pacific fleet, potential targets.

Much of southeast Asia would be in range and diplomats in Peking said Indian strategists would also have to take China's SLBM into account.

The impact of the SLBM was not so much to boost China's immediate capability but to give foreign strategists a new factor of which they would have to take note in their planning.

"You should not jump to any conclusions about the Chinese threat," one Western diplomat said. "It's one thing to be able to

test them, quite another to

duce them."

Chinese authorities would be able to provide a person among their own people and they want to impress—the Soviet Union—of their ability," he said.

Although Peking's nuclear technology was far behind the other nuclear powers, it was great incentive to try to catch up, experts agreed.

"China is not interested in having a fully-fledged arm with the superpowers," said China specialist, Gerald Segal, Britain's Leicester University.

Peking achieved another significant step in its nuclear programme last year by launching three space satellites on a single rocket.

This was its first multiple launching and showed it might be capable of placing triple warheads on its ICBM's and SLBM's. It would take several years of test-firing for China to perfect a triple warhead, Western experts said.

Argument rages over whether Washington, as well as Moscow, should worry about Peking's deterrent.

Experts agree that China's concern is the Soviet Union, not that, in theory at least, missiles should enable it to strike across or from the Pacific at United States.

Nuclear deterrent

Mr. Segal said the SLBM test-firing was part of a programme to build nuclear deterrent directed much at the United States and the Soviet Union.

"It's essentially a move to be able to threaten the two superpowers," he said.

China's nuclear achievement in recent years was designed to give it greater flexibility in meeting threats from Washington as well as from Moscow, he added.

The authoritative International Institute of Strategic Studies in London says the range of China's land-based ICBM is 13,000 kilometres, which could carry them well into the United States. Since the 1980 tests, for are believed to have been deployed.

Mr. Segal said he expected the next stage in Peking's SLBM programme would be to lengthen its range in tests, probably to that of the ICBM.

"It would take 10 years for China to be able to put inland U.S. cities in range of its submarine-launched missiles unless the weapons fired them from just off the California coast, he said.

China also appeared unwilling to devote the necessary money to its nuclear weapons programme because of other defence priorities, including developing its force, he added.

Ecclesiastical clothes for clergy arouses controversy

By Tony Austin
Reuter

VATICAN CITY — Insistence by the church that Catholic clergy staying in Rome must dress more strictly started a rush to ecclesiastical clothes shops round the ancient Roman Pantheon this week.

Merchants of clerical vests and nuns' veils were besieged by foreign seminarians acting on the new regulations, which stemmed from an initiative by Pope John Paul himself.

During his four-year reign, marked by a return to traditional doctrine and practice, the Polish-born Pope has often deplored a tendency by priests and members of religious orders to wear everyday clothes in their effort to break down formal barriers between clergy and laity.

Last month he sent a pointed letter to Cardinal Ugo Poletti, Cardinal Vicar of the Rome Diocese of which the Pope is bishop, asking him to stop the rot in clothing standards.

Cardinal Poletti issued a six-point order which caused an immediate stir among the tens of thousands of men and women under his orders studying in "the city, the heart of the Roman Catholic Church."

"A lot of the students at Catholic universities are staying away from lectures until they get properly kitted out," said an English-speaking Franciscan Friar attending the Pope's weekly public audience.

The regulations even caused consternation to some irregularly dressed church officials, a Vatican source said.

In his letter to Cardinal Poletti, the Pope said priests' dress was an aid to spreading the Gospel. "Ecclesiastical garments induce us to reflect on the reality which we represent in the world and on the primacy of the spiritual values which we affirm in human existence," he said.

He acknowledged there were arguments against wearing the cloth, but these paled by comparison with the Church's need to

remain true to its strong traditions.

Reminders of God

"In the modern secular city, where the sense of the sacred has so fearfully weakened, people need these reminders of God," the Pontiff added.

Since the 1960s reforms by the second Vatican Council, many priests have stopped wearing clerical collars except on formal occasions and some have abandoned clerical garb altogether.

The main argument for doing so was that a modern priest often found his distinguishing dress a handicap when working with adolescents and fringe groups, or with individuals who needed an adviser but not a confessor.

"Some young clerics say the cloth puts you on a pinnacle that you are not entitled to," one church member said.

Church law governing the behaviour of Roman Catholic clergy stipulates that all clerics, whether fully ordained priests or not, must wear becoming garb according to local custom and regulations by the bishop.

Cardinal Poletti reminded clergy it was obligatory to wear cassocks when celebrating mass or other sacraments, and it was highly desirable they should wear at least the clerical vest on other occasions.

Father Luciano Montanari, of the Rome Diocese Vicariate, explained that a cleric was never off duty in public, but staying at home was a different matter. He expected clergy would continue to do appropriate gear for sport on private premises.

Brother Francis Mary, a U.S. Franciscan from Marytown, Illinois, said he hoped bishops' conference would implement the "clear example" set by the Pope in the Rome Diocese.

The Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera said the papal initiative would prompt action by other Italian Dioceses and possibly a ruling by the Italian Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Another Franciscan monk agreed that the clothing rule would

only spread from Rome to other parts of the church if imposed on the rank and file from above. "This idea will never take off from the ground," he said.

Before the second Vatican Council, dress rules were so strict that it was possible to tell a cleric's

nationality from the distinctive cassock for sash, and some men even felt obliged to wear cassocks if they played football before spectators.

"I doubt if those days will come back," the Franciscan said. He added that relaxation of the dress

rules had led to some strange situations.

Seminarians and visiting clergy tend to end up in the same restaurants in Rome, and you will sometimes have room full of clerics with two thirds of them pretending not to be."

Red Cross chased out of Angola

By Richard Wallis
Reuter

LISBON — Hundreds of thousands of refugees in Central Angola face an uncertain future following a decision by the Red Cross to pull out of the strife-torn region.

The refugees are victims of the seven-year-old war between the guerrillas of the National Union for the total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the forces of the Luanda government and its Cuban allies.

This is not the first time that the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has pulled out of the fighting zone in Angola's densely-populated central plateau, but the difference is that now it has been chased out at gunpoint by UNITA guerrillas.

The ICRC said in Geneva last weekend that it had temporarily suspended its programme of medical assistance and food distribution for the population of the area, the Planalto, due to insecurity there. The announcement promised the programme would start again as soon as the situation in the field improved.

UNITA says it imposed a ban on the Red Cross, closed down the ICRC centres and warned the staff not to return after deciding that the aid programme was helping the government fight the guerrillas.

"Whether consciously or not, the ICRC is playing the game of the Luanda government and the Soviet Union and we have decided that they should no longer continue their operations on the cen-

tral plateau," a senior UNITA official said here.

This means that unless UNITA forces are driven from what has long been their stronghold, the ICRC will not be able to return to the Planalto since it never accepts any military escort.

Since the civil war began shortly before Angola's independence in 1975, UNITA has recruited its guerrillas from the densely-populated central plateau, home of the country's largest tribe — the Ovimbundu. As well as fighting men the tribe has contributed labour and food to UNITA.

The Angolan government has begun a major programme of concentrating the Ovimbundu displaced by the civil war in "pilot villages".

These are based on the "protected villages" first used by the British during the Malayan emergency to cut the food supplies of communist guerrillas.

According to reports in the official Jornal de Angola, the "pilot villages" are guarded by militia forces and the government provides farm implements to encourage the refugees to grow their own crops.

The Luanda government has set up 75 "pilot villages" with the help of the Red Cross in the two central plateau provinces of Huambo and Bie, according to the Jornal de Angola.

In the summer of 1981, a senior U.N. official visiting Angola estimated there were 450,000 refugees on the central plateau. Red Cross sources say the figure varies depending on how the weather has affected crops and how much fighting is going on.

Several times since the aid pro-

gramme began in the spring of 1980, it has been suspended due to increased fighting, with Red Cross workers facing mines and ambushes if they tried to travel to outlying areas.

In the past, however, UNITA was always careful to tell the ICRC "the mines are not meant for you," according to Red Cross sources.

For the refugees, the ICRC's pullout could not have come at a worse time. The organisation was the only one which distributed aid directly. Other international bodies like UNICEF work through Angolan government bodies and it is therefore even harder for them to get past UNITA.

Between December and March, nothing grows on the central plateau and this is always the time of crisis.

The displaced Ovimbundu have for years been caught in a cross-fire on the central plateau. When they work in the fields, they risk being taken for guerrilla sympathisers by the government forces, press-ganged into UNITA or punished for withholding food, according to Westerners working with the refugees.

The Angolan press has this month published two accounts of massacres in Ovimbundu villages in the Huambo region, said to have been carried out by UNITA guerrillas in search of food.

What is ironic is that the ICRC was expelled from the central plateau by the Luanda government in 1976 because the authorities thought its aid programme was feeding UNITA.

Today, the tables are turned, but there seems to be no end in sight to the refugees' suffering.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Koran
17:50	Cartoons
18:15	Children's Programme
18:30	Telenovela
19:30	Local Programme
19:50	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Spotlight
22:15	Arabic Series
23:15	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
19:00	French Programme
19:30	News in French
19:50	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Comedy: Bless This Home
21:10	Documentary: The Great Depression
22:00	News in English
22:15	Love Boat
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW	
07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
15:00	In Concert
15:30	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	Science Report
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Summary
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
22:30	News Summary
23:00	News Headlines
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00 Newsbullet 06:30 International 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00	

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
04:26	Fajr (Sunrise) Shuang
05:48	(Sunrise) Shuang
11:21	Dhuhr
14:29	'Asr
16:53	Maghrib
18:15	'Isha
EXHIBITIONS	
* Alechinsky exhibition, at the French Cultural Centre.	
* The work of six major French photographers, at the French Cultural Centre.	
* Masks, at the French Cultural Centre.	
* Czechoslovakia Today, at the Soviet Cultural Centre.	
* Exhibition of low-priced textbooks, at the British Council.	
FILM	
* An Enemy of People, based on Ibsen's play, (black and white, dialogues in German) at the Goethe Institute.	
MEETING	
* Annual general of the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped, at the society's premises off 5th Circle, at 10:30 a.m. New members are invited. (Tel. 813573).	
CHURCHES	
* St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.	
* Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweish, 37440.	
* De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.	
* Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.	
* Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.	
* Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.	
* Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.	
* St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.	
* American International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.	
PRAYER TIMES	
04:26	Fajr
05:48	(Sunrise) Shuang
11:21	Dhuhr
14:29	'Asr
16:53	Maghrib
18:15	'Isha
CULTURAL CENTRES	
American Centre tel. 41520	
British Council 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre 37009	
Goethe Institute 41933	
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777	
Haya Arts Centre 665195	
Hossein Youth City 667181	
Y.W.C.A. 41793	
Amman Municipal Library 36111	
University of Jordan Library 84355	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Quf'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabal Lweish. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 30128.	
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays, Tel. 664240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 37169.	

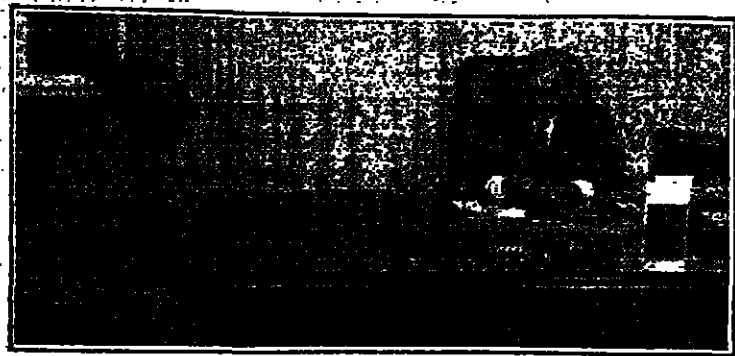
FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:30	Cairo (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:10	Cairo (EA)
11:20	Ankara

King visits army HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday visited the Armed Forces general headquarters, and gave several instructions on issues concerning the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The King was received by Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and high-ranking officers.



U.S. Sports Academy honours Hassan

MOBILE, Alabama (J.T.) — The United States Sports Academy has awarded one of its 10 Distinguished Service Awards to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in recognition of his "significant and continuing contributions to international sport."

An announcement made by academy President Thomas P. Rosandich recently also named the other nine among whom are a prime minister, a Nobel Prize winner, the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and three U.S. sports figures who have played prominent roles in the Olympics.

Those selected for 1982 bring to 32 the number of persons recognized since the award was inaugurated in 1979 by the Mobile-based graduate institute of sport science.

"Selecting those to receive the award each year is a difficult task at best, but these are the recipients who our national faculty and

board of trustees believe are making the contributions which the academy wishes to recognize," said Dr. Rosandich.

The honorees are: Roone Arledge of the U.S., president of news and sports, American Broadcasting Company, whose network has provided coverage of seven Olympiads and will devote a record number of hours to coverage of the 1984 games in Los Angeles; Dr. Per-Olof Astand of Sweden, chairman of the department of physiology at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, for research achievements; Lord Philip John Noel-Baker of the United Kingdom, a Nobel Prize winner in 1959 and a former president of the UNESCO International Council on Sport and Physical Education; Air Chief Marshall Dawee Chulapany of Thailand, president of the 8th Asian Games Federation and president of the Olympic

Committee of Thailand.

Dr. James "Doc" Counsilman of the U.S., swimming coach at Indiana University whose U.S. teams dominated the 1964 and 1976 Olympic competition and who, at the age of 59, became the oldest swimmer to conquer the English Channel in 1979; Mohammed M'zali, prime minister of Tunisia and a member of the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee; Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, president of the IOC and the man responsible for keeping the next Olympiad moving toward its 1984 date in Los Angeles; Raj Bhalendra Singh of India, current president of the Asian Games Federation and the Indian Olympic Association; and Dr. LeRoy Walker of the U.S., track and field coach of the 1976 U.S. Olympic team and a former president of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Jerusalem Liberation Committee calls on Arab, Muslim leaders to mark new start of struggle

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jerusalem Liberation Committee Sunday called on Arab and Muslim leaders to mark the 40th day after the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut as a new start for "rallying forces and regaining dignity."

In the Shatila and Sabra camps more than 2,000 refugees including children, women and old men were mercilessly slaughtered after Israeli forces pushed into

west Beirut Sept. 16. The Israelis blame Lebanese right-wing militiamen for the massacre.

"The massacres should be considered a turning point in the history of the Palestinian question, that the bloodshed in Lebanon would not be spilt in vain," the statement issued Sunday said.

"The victims of the treachery of American imperialism at the

hands of barbaric Zionism and its atrocious lackeys should not be forgotten," the statement added.

"The conspirators as well as the Israeli aggressors must feel that the Palestinians have the potential and will to save Jerusalem and all the occupied Arab territories; and if properly made use of, the Arabs would be among the great nations of our present age," the statement concluded.

H-4 road blocked

AMMAN (Petra) — Heavy rains and flood waters blocked the H-4 main road, one kilometre west of the H-4 Maqat bridge, a Public Security Directorate spokesman said Monday. Vehicles are advised to use the old road, despite shallow waters that might allow traffic, the spokesman added.

University plans special courses

IRBID (Petra) — Several courses on electrical and central heating works and conditioning installations are to be held in Jerash under the auspices of Yarmouk University, university sources said Monday.

Other courses in English typewriting, secretarial work and home economics are being organised in Jerash and Mafrak as well, to start as of Nov. 13.

A number of people working in the public and private sectors will benefit from the courses, the sources said.

Malhas cables Kuwaiti society

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Health Minister and Chairman of the Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents Dr. Zuhair Malhas Monday sent a congratulatory message to the Kuwaiti Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents Chairman Sabah Mohammed Amin Al Rais on the occasion of the society's establishment.

Dr. Malhas expressed sincere wishes the two societies will cooperate closely on issues of common interest.

Technical conferees visit Y. University

IRBID (Petra) — Participants in a conference on management and developing of Arab technical institutions held in Amman visited Yarmouk University Monday. They were briefed by a number of university officials on the goals and plans of the university in different fields. They also watched a documentary on the stages of establishment of the university.

New civil service code reviewed

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Service Commission Planning Committee discussed Sunday the provisions of a new civil service code and methods of its application.

The committee also studied ways for coordinating efforts with other civil service and governmental departments.

Walid Khatib honoured

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has granted Walid Al Khatib the memorial shield of industry for his contributions to the establishment of the Amman Chamber of Industry, and his sincere services to the chamber, and the industrial community in general. The awarding of the shield took place during a celebration festival recently held by the Amman Chamber of Commerce, commemorating the twentieth anniversary of its establishment.

Definition of journalism, qualifications, publications law and licensing come under review

NCC discusses new journalists draft law

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Issues relating to the press substantially dominated discussions at Monday's session of the National Consultative Council (NCC).

Following somewhat heated discussions amongst NCC members, the first four articles of a new Journalists' Association draft law were approved following the adoption of slight semantic amendments.

If the draft law is approved, it will be referred to the cabinet for ratification before publication in the official gazette, at which point it will take effect. The draft law, which includes 64 articles, will replace the present law enacted in 1953.

The Journalists' Association law and the law it is intended to replace, do not deal with the freedom of the press, its legal limits and the terms of licensing publications. These matters are dealt with by another separate law called the Printing and Publications Law, enacted in 1973.

The reasons for replacing the current law by a new one mainly stem from the fact that the current law has become outdated. The existing law links the Journalists' Association with the Ministry of Interior, whereas the new one links it to the Ministry of Information, which was established in 1964.

The new law also redresses the equality in status within the Journalists' Association enjoyed by foreign news agencies in Jordan

on the one hand and local news agencies and press foundations on the other hand.

Minimum requirements

It also defines the Secondary General Certificate of Education (lawjihi) as the minimum academic qualification of anyone wishing to acquire professional status within journalism as a profession. The current law does not specify this minimum academic requirement.

The new law also ensures that employees of government departments who are also members of the Journalists' Association are not eligible for fringe benefits and services from the association such as health insurance if they already receive it from the government.

The draft law brings the Journalists' Association in line with other professional associations by extending its council's term of office from one to two years.

It also stipulates that registered members should work in their field on a full-time basis, devoting all their working hours to the profession.

The draft law also aims at creating fair treatment of all journalists by taking into consideration those who practise in the broadcasting and telecasting

fields as well as those who practise in the field of journalistic publications.

Fairer representation

The new draft law also aims at achieving a fairer representation on the association's council. Besides the president, the council will comprise nine members, three of whom will represent journalists from the public sector, three private sector journalists and three who will represent owners of journalistic institutions. The president will be elected by the association's general assembly.

Following a long discussion of the draft law's second article, which includes definitions of journalism and journalists, it was decided to postpone voting on it for adoption until the next session, when article seven, which further deals with the definition of a professional journalist, is discussed.

The draft law's fifth article, specifying the academic qualifications required of those practising the profession also came under intensive discussion.

Dr. Khalil Salem strongly argued that it was unfair that those with B.A.s in journalism should be required to put in an additional three months of practical training in the profession before being granted professional status, whilst graduates of two-year diploma programmes should be required to undergo no more than a six-month training period. But the article was voted on and adopted.

The first point of article six also came under debate because it considers that the required post-graduate practical training can take place at an official media institution (which would mean the radio or television stations or any other Ministry of Information departments directly dealing with news and the media) as well as the Jordanian News Agency, Petra as an alternative to training at a press foundation. Further debate and voting on this article was postponed till next week's session.

Government replies

The NCC also heard the government's reply to a request for an explanation for a cabinet decision rescinding the licences of the Al Urdun newspaper and Al Oufuq Al Iqtisadi magazine. The reply pointed out that the Al Urdun newspaper had been below required professional standards and qualities.

Regarding the withdrawal of Al Oufuq Al Iqtisadi's licence, the government reply pointed out that the first issue of the magazine dropped the word "Al Iqtisadi" from its title which was a violation of the terms of licensing.

The reply also pointed out that in subsequent issues, the magazine's political content became more dominant than its economic content, in spite of the fact that it had been licensed as an economic magazine in accordance with the Printing and Publications Law.

The editors, the reply said, had been asked to redress this situation or to reapply for a new licence to publish a political magazine, but they had not done so and the cabinet had seen no alternative but to rescind the magazine's licence last August.

The reply also addressed the point raised by the same request for an explanation concerning government policy on licensing newspapers and magazines. It pointed out that the government deals with licensing on a basis of "complete open-mindedness" and will consider any application for a licence in accordance with the Printing and Publications Law Number 33 for the year 1973, also taking into consideration that press publications not concentrate on one exclusive field and that their ownership not exclusively belongs to the same person. The answer further pointed out that the government's licensing policy is based on the fact that the country already has three political daily newspapers and that a fourth will soon begin to be published.

"These dailies, plus four weekly political newspapers satisfy the country's needs," the government answer stated. It said that the government was presently encouraging publication of specialised educational, social, cultural and professional magazines.

In answer to a request for an explanation of the government's attitude towards opinions opposed to its own and its protection of the citizens' right to have full access to true facts from original and correct sources, the government answer said that it believed that "Jordan has a free press in the true sense of the word." It

pointed out that no censorship is applied to the press before publication save for the responsible self-censorship exercised by editors themselves. It also pointed out that the press often publishes social, economic and environmental reports in which it criticises the government. It also emphasised that the government spares no effort in exhorting the press to examine facts from their original sources as often as possible.

On a request that a new printing and publications law "more faithful to the spirit of the constitution" be enacted, the reply said that the government does not see the need for this because the present law is constitutional in every sense of the word, having satisfied all constitutional requirements for its enactment in 1973.

NCC member Amin Shukair, who had made the four requests to which the reply was addressed, expressed dissatisfaction with the reply.

With regard to the reply that Al Oufuq had violated its licensing terms by concentrating on politics, he said that economics and politics were related and interdependent and that economics was not a specialised professional field in itself. He also called again for the enactment of a new printing and publications law.

Another issue discussed during the session was an investigation into certain violations which the press alleged had occurred at the Jordan Cement Factories Company. The government investigation report heard during the session indicated that there was no reason to believe that these violations had occurred, but also deemed it unnecessary to take any measures as a result of the publication of such articles.

Also discussed was the government's response to inquiries over maintenance work at the Karak Secondary School.

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JORDAN NATIONAL RALLY

The route of the JORDAN NATIONAL RALLY to be held on Friday Oct. 9, 1982, will be as follows:

The start of the rally will be at 9.30 a.m. from the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ) headquarters between the 7th and 8th circles.

The route will be via Na'our, Madaba and Dhiban, then eastwards to the Lahoun ruins where the first Special Stage (SS1) is sited. First car due at 10.50 a.m.

SS2 starts from the Dhiban-Desert Highway road, near Saliya at 11.10 a.m.

SS3 is just north of Wadi Swaga on the Desert Highway, starting at 11.45 a.m.

Then onwards for SS4 which near the precast concrete factory at Wadi Swaga at 12.00 noon.

The longest special stage, SS5, is south of Qatraneh, between the rail road and the highway and will start at 13.00 p.m.

The competing cars will then regroup for one hour near the Karak road junction with the Desert Highway and return, using same route to the finish at the RACJ where the first car is due to arrive at 17.00 p.m.

Spectators are requested to park and stand well away from the route and control points for safety and convenience.

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Departure: Dec. 23, 1982; return: Jan. 5, 1983.

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TURK HAVA YOLLARI

\$15 billion needed to repair the ravages

U.N. recommends Marshall plan for Lebanon

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Lebanon needs at least \$15 billion to repair the ravages of eight years of strife and foreign occupation but United Nations officials are confident the money can be found on certain conditions.

The essential ingredients for a massive rebuilding effort, they say, are political stability and the restoration of the central government's control of the country. A committee of the United Nations General Assembly is due to begin debate in November on proposals for international aid for Lebanese reconstruction and development.

In a report prepared for the 157-nation committee, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has already appealed for a generous response by the international community. "Though the amounts required for reconstruction will be very large, they are not out of proportion to the country's economic potential and there is every hope that investment and credits from abroad will begin to flow in once stability is restored," he said.

Assistant Secretary General Iqbal Akhund, co-ordinator of U.N. assistance, said the country remains a good credit risk.

Financing no problem

He noted that a month after Palestinian fighters evacuated Beirut, the Lebanese pound increased in value by 30 per cent in international markets. While lack of funds was one of the difficulties besetting reconstruction, in the long view it was perhaps not the greatest problem. Mr. Akhund told the General Assembly Committee at a preliminary hearing.

"There need be little doubt that the government and the banking system can attract substantial funds from abroad and generate resources within the country, provided the other necessary conditions are fulfilled," he said.

"Of these, the most crucial are the existence of political stability and the creation of conditions of security internally and on the country's borders."

In 1978, the Lebanese government council for development and reconstruction prepared a \$7 billion rehabilitation plan, which included improvements and exten-

sions of the infrastructure and equipment destroyed or damaged during four years of civil strife.

This included rebuilding Beirut city centre, repairing the highways, and expansion and improvement of the international air and sea ports and Tripoli and Sidon harbours.

In his report for the General Assembly committee, Mr. Perez de Cuellar observed: "As a result of the Israeli invasion of the country in June, 1982, and the subsequent hostilities, all reconstruction and development work came to a halt. Moreover,

normal activities at the governmental level and in the fields of commerce, banking, construction and investment were interrupted or seriously hampered."

On top of that, there was further severe devastation of Beirut, once known as the "Paris of the Middle East," and of other Lebanese cities.

34,000 dwellings damaged

Mr. Akhund, a former chief delegate from Pakistan, cited a previously unpublished U.N. sur-

vey report that more than 2,000 dwellings in Tyre and 3,400 in Sidon were damaged. Some 1,500 dwellings in Sidon were destroyed, according to the survey.

The first comprehensive survey of devastated West Beirut, conducted by the U.N., found 10,500 dwellings destroyed, and further 16,000 severely damaged.

Beirut's commercial centre must be a priority area for reconstruction, Mr. Akhund told the U.N. committee.

Likening the destruction in Lebanon to that in some European countries in World War II, he recommended that a 1982 version of the U.N.-sponsored Marshall plan which rehabilitated Western Europe be applied to Lebanon.

"The Marshall plan was not simply a matter of grants and loans, but a far-sighted act of statesmanship designed to heal the wounds of war and promote co-operation among the warring parties," he said of the programme that was initiated by President Truman and Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

"While the situation in Lebanon is not in every way analogous, a similar act of vision and international solidarity is needed to enable Lebanon to meet the challenges which face it."

Although the U.N.'s resources are limited, diplomats say the world body is uniquely qualified to promote and even assemble the reconstruction aid package for Lebanon.

At the personal level, U.N. staff stood by the Lebanese through thick and thin. U.N. agencies provided such essential services as water and garbage collection when invading Israeli troops blocked west Beirut.

Mr. Akhund himself was bombed out, but refused to leave.



Forever skewed?

IT IS something of a mixed blessing to see the United States government so involved in the latest round of Middle East peace-making. On the one hand, deep American involvement in peace is inevitable because of the tradition of deep American involvement in funding and supplying the Israeli war machine. On the other hand, history shows that American attempts to delve into the Middle East are always, in the end, constrained and defined by the political boundaries established by the state of Israel. The overriding lesson of the past several decades is that there is no American credibility among the Arabs, and therefore every new American statement or gesture today is largely negated by the deep tradition of American vacillation and imbalance in favour of Israel. We are seeing this imbalance repeated over and over again with the persistent American theme of the Arabs' need to come out and "recognise" Israel before the peace process can move anywhere. Yet there is no reciprocal American demand that Is-

rael, for its part, "recognise" the national political rights of the Palestinians. Our suspicion is that American wishes to tuck Palestinian rights under the skirt of Jordanian statehood, via some sort of association between the two banks of the Jordan River, is, however well intentioned, simply a more sophisticated version of the tradition of American avoidance of dealing with the Palestinian issue on its own merits as one of national rights and self-determination. A Jordanian-Palestinian association, however logical, is a matter to be dealt with by the Jordanians and the Palestinians, as part of the process of meeting the Palestinians' demands for their national rights on their national soil.

The Americans could provide a much more useful service to all if they would modify their skewed insistence on unilateral Arab recognition of Israel and instead work for mutual Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli recognition.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Dustour: Arab situation... and Egypt

Reports about political developments of the Arab-Israeli conflict are moving fast and are almost confusing political observers and impeding their ability of following them up and analysing them properly.

The seven-member Arab mediation mission emanating from the Fez Arab Summit is reportedly pursuing its work in the United States—trying to explain the Arab World's peace plan. Against this we see no change in Washington's stand vis-a-vis the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and therefore, there is no room for optimism.

At the same time, the Iran-Iraq war is continuing and causing a wastage to Iraq's resources due to Iran's persistence in pursuing the conflict and imposing unacceptable conditions.

On the other hand, differences among Arab states which surfaced in the past months and during Israel's siege of Beirut are continuing unabated. The Fez Arab Summit had clearly failed to

put an end to these differences and lead the Arabs to adopt a joint strategy.

In our view, any joint Arab action should be based on two principles: Mobilisation of Arab resources and employing these resources in the battle against our enemies and the challenges threatening Arab existence.

All this stage, we cannot help asking ourselves whether isolating Egypt is in the best interest of the Arab Nation?

Over the past years, Egypt had rejected Israel's concept of "autonomy" for Palestinians, had insisted on full Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights and had recalled its ambassador to Israel in protest against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

After all this, we can see that a return of Egypt to the Arab fold will help corroborate Arab stands in the face of challenges and the Israeli dangers. Any further delay in winning over Egypt can only serve the interests of our enemies.

Al Ra'i: Time for new measures to deal with Iran

Once again Islamic mediation efforts to end the Gulf war are aborted due to Iran's obduracy, and thus the true nature of the Tehran regime and its false slogans are exposed to the whole world.

The Iranian premier's statement Sunday summarised his country's expansionist aims in the region and the bloody ways Tehran resorts to in order to achieve its goals.

Arab and Islamic nations had been hoping that the Tehran rulers would display a better understanding of conditions in the Arab and Islamic worlds and would realise the dimensions of the sufferings of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples caused by the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Arabs and Muslims had hoped that the Iranian regime would follow a sound course of action and help put an end to the shedding of Arab and Muslim blood.

Now that the Iranian rulers have again reverted

to their intransigence all Arab and Muslim nations should consider new methods with which to deal with the Iranian regime.

The Iranian rulers had explicitly said they would not accept a settlement to the Gulf war and prefer a continuation of the conflict, which means wasting Arab and Islamic efforts, diverting Arab attention from the Zionist enemy and preventing Arabs from building up their strength to support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain their rights and dignity.

We can only express our appreciation to Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure and his mediation committee members for their efforts at stopping the bloodshed. We also voice our pride in the courageous Iraqi soldiers, and are quite confident that Iraq is capable of repelling Iran's aggression and putting an end to the arrogance of Tehran's rulers.

Polls predict victory for pragmatic 'Felipe' in the Spanish elections

By Brian Mooney

Reuter

MADRID — Felipe Gonzalez, leader of Spain's Socialists, has shed his rebel image in readiness for elections on Thursday, which opinion polls say will make him the youngest western prime minister.

The leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), known to everyone as just "Felipe", has put aside his open-necked shirts, started to wear ties, cut down on jokes and even allowed a few streaks of grey hair to show as a sign of maturity.

Mr. Gonzalez, 40, who once resigned from leadership of his party to force it to expunge a commitment to Marxism in its statutes, says he is ready for the job. He reminds critics who say he is too young and inexperienced that he joined the underground struggle for democracy in Spain 20 years ago when many of today's politicians were steeped in dictatorship.

"There are few politicians today in Spain who have as much experience as I in democracy," Mr. Gonzalez says.

The son of a cowhand, Mr. Gonzalez was born and brought up in the southern city of Seville. He was schooled by priests and graduated in law from the local university. He joined the then illegal Socialist youth movement in 1962, became a full party member two years later and by 1970 was firmly established as a leader of the party's new generation that had neither fought in the civil war nor gone into exile.

The so-called interior Socialists challenged the old-guard for leadership of the party in a power struggle that took place almost exclusively in France, the home of many of the left-wing politicians who abandoned Spain after defeat in the civil war.

The exiled leaders were accused of being out of touch. Mr. Gonzalez triumphed on Oct. 13, 1974, when he was elected leader of what became known as the renovated Spanish Socialist Workers

Party at a congress held in the Paris suburb of Suresne.

Mr. Gonzalez's cause was helped at Suresne and later too by a number of western Socialist leaders, above all former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who saw in him the right candidate to lead a moderate party in a post-Franco democratic Spain.

French President Francois Mitterrand attended the Suresne congress at which Mr. Gonzalez remained incognito to protect himself from Franco's police.

Main opposition party

Franco died a year later, in November 1975, and Mr. Gonzalez led his party out into the open even before Franco's draconian laws forbidding all political opposition were repealed.

The Socialist party held its first congress in Spain for almost 40 years in December, 1976, and was legalised two months later. It acquired the seal of respectability when Mr. Gonzalez was received

by King Juan Carlos shortly afterwards.

The Communist party was legalised next and the stage was set for Spain's first democratic elections since 1936. Held in June, 1977, the elections put Mr. Gonzalez firmly on the map, with the PSOE winning 29 per cent of the vote and becoming the main opposition party to the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD).

The Socialists increased their vote to nearly 30 per cent in the

His policies are mild compared with, for example, those of France's Socialist government. He says Spain's new democracy is too fragile for anything more sweeping.

The arrest of three army colonels accused of plotting a right-wing military takeover on the eve of the Oct. 28 poll reinforced his belief in caution. But the Socialist leader is no conservative. He says openly that Spain is a country of inequalities and that he wants to



How to defeat a Kennedy

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

BOSTON — For the fifth time in 20 years, a political Don Quixote is aiming his lance at Edward Kennedy in an election for U.S. senator from Massachusetts.

It is a truism in American politics — borne out by the triumphs of the Kennedy brothers from John, the late president to Edward, the last of the brood — that a Kennedy cannot be beaten in Kennedy-worshipping Massachusetts.

But this year's Republican tilt-at-windmills, self-made millionaire industrialist Raymond Shamie, 61, is approaching the challenge differently from his four obscure predecessors. His weapons are humour, ridicule and rollicking publicity stunts. And he backs these up with all the fire and confidence of the true believer.

He insists that he keeps meeting people who are fed up with his Democratic opponents and the big-government liberalism the Kennedys supposedly represent. By contrast, Mr. Shamie says, he himself is a free-enterprise success story who symbolises the wisdom of President Reagan's brand of conservatism.

"I'm going to win," he told Reuters. "If I could defeat Ted Kennedy, it would represent a symbolic change. People would finally understand that government is the culprit."

Although opinion polls now predict that Mr. Shamie will get only about one-third of the vote in the November 2 election, his lively, non-stop campaign jokes have captured attention and left the political professionals chuckling.

A political novice and an inventor by trade, who made his fortune by perfecting a paper-thin metal bellows, Mr. Shamie has

papered the state with cartoons that play off the senator's christian names, Edward Moore. One identifies the senator as "Edward more taxes", another as "Edward more regulation."

The challenger has also rented planes to fly over the Kennedy headquarters in Boston, carrying tail-streamers with messages from "Ray" to "Ted" on the state of the

campaign.

Mr. Kennedy, who is testing the waters for another possible presidential bid in 1984, simply ignores most of the Shamie lampoons and instead concentrates his political attacks on President Reagan's policies.

Reward for debate

The wackiest Shamie stunt to date, however, has achieved its goal: He offered a \$10,000 reward

to anyone who could persuade the senator to debate with him.

The Kennedy camp itself finally grabbed the reward. They agreed to a debate, provided Mr. Shamie paid the reward money to a Catholic school for handicapped children and accepted Mr. Kennedy's debating terms.

Mr. Shamie had to forego any opening statement and sit at a table with his rival rather than stand at a rostrum. He agreed. But he also got in some humorous one-upmanship in the haggling over who would chair the debate. When the Kennedy side refused to accept veteran newscaster Howard K. Smith, Shamie airplanes took to the skies with banners reading: "Ted, if not Howard K. Smith, how about Roger Mudd?"

Mr. Mudd, a well-known TV newsman, conducted an interview at the outset of the 1980 presidential campaign in which Mr. Kennedy stumbled badly over a number of pointed questions. One concerned whether he had really overcome the mistrust generated by a 1969 incident at Chappaquiddick island, Massachusetts, in which a woman drowned in a car the senator drove off a bridge.

Mr. Shamie has avoided attacking the senator's character, saying it is none of his business. He has also refused help from radical right-wing groups that want to see Mr. Kennedy beaten.

In an interview at his metal bellows factory in Sharon, Massachusetts, the conservative, New York City-born millionaire said his differences with Mr. Kennedy were strictly political. "Politically, Ted Kennedy stands for eve-

rything I don't believe in," he said during the talk in his modest office, which has Lincoln's Gettysburg address on a wall and a handful of books with such titles as "Excellence in leadership."

"He would inflate the economy and clamp on controls. He wants government domination and I want supply-side economics," he said in a reference to the main theory behind President Reagan's economic policy.

"In fact," he added, "I'm a living breathing example of the success of supply-side economics." He has spent a million dollars of his own money on his unorthodox, entertaining effort to retire the senator.

Four times senator

Massachusetts voters have sent Edward Kennedy to the senate four times — by 56 per cent in a special election in 1962, by 75 per cent in 1964, 62 per cent in 1970, and 69 per cent in 1976.

This year, Mr. Kennedy seems more concerned with looking ahead to his chances of winning the Democratic presidential nomination, and the presidency itself, in 1984. He too has advertised heavily, but his TV commercials have little to do with the senate contest.

One series that has attracted attention nationwide features family members and close friends who attest to his personal decency and strength of character in family crises. This series has been designed to test public reaction, well in advance, to efforts to counter attacks upon his character if he decides to seek the presidency.

next elections in March, 1979, but were again beaten into second place by the UCD. Party analysts blamed the 1979 defeat on an eve-of-poll television address by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who warned voters against the Marxist origins of the Socialist party.

This propelled Mr. Gonzalez into his bold decision to resign from the leadership at the party's congress in May, 1979, in protest against a clause in the statutes defining the party, among other things, as "Marxist."

He won his point and was re-elected party leader at an extraordinary congress in September that year after delegates agreed to drop strict adherence to Marxism.

"You cannot offer an idea for change and plans for change if you are not ready to change yourself," Mr. Gonzalez says. The statement typifies what has been called his pragmatic approach to politics.

make it more equal and more just. Asked whether that meant destroying the rich, he replied: "No. We want to get rid of the poor."

Mr. Gonzalez, who is campaigning to become Spain's fourth prime minister since Franco's death, lists the Bible and "Don Quixote" among his favourite books. He says he is an avid reader and confesses to heavy smoking, both cigarettes and cigars which are sent to him by Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

During his travels abroad, he established relationships with many leading politicians, among them Sweden's Olof Palme, Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela.

He fostered relations with many through activities in the Socialist international and says that he must have had more dealings with politicians abroad than any other Spanish party leader.



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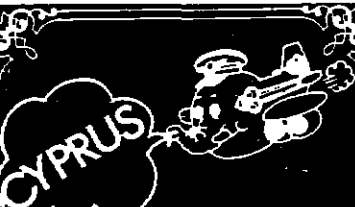


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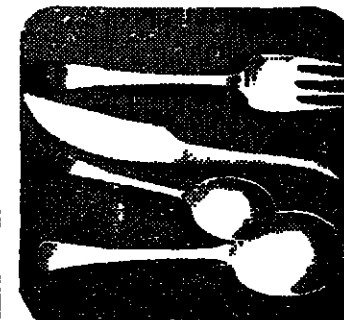
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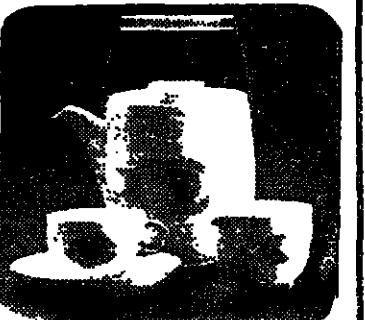
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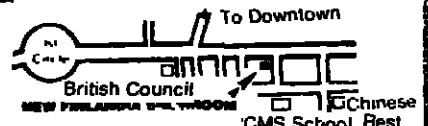


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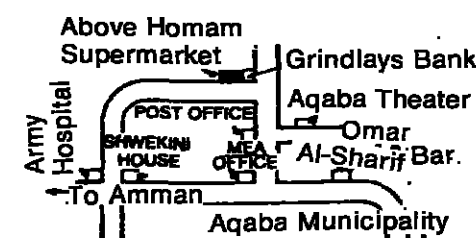
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England suffers first defeat of Australian cricket tour

BRISBANE (R) — The England cricketers suffered the embarrassment of a first defeat by Queensland for 53 years in their opening tour match Monday.

The state side cruised to victory by 171 runs when England could muster only 189 in their second innings on the fourth and final day.

But Queensland captain Greg Chappell, favourite to lead the Australians in the test series against England, warned that test victories would not come so easily.

"Today's defeat was embarrassing for England, nothing more. The result has no real significance on the outcome of the test," he said.

Australia meet England in the first of five tests starting in Perth on Nov. 12.

After being set a victory target of 361 this morning, England's batsmen missed out on the chance of some early match practice against a modest attack. The innings lasted only 233 minutes, spinner Brett Henshew taking five for 60 from 18.1 overs.

England skipper Bob Willis was annoyed that his batsmen had let such an opportunity for practice on a good pitch slip away at a vital stage of the tour.

"Harsh words have been said," Willis said later. "Some of the shots they played were not the right ones for the state of the game."

The England innings began badly for the second time in the match, Graeme Fowler lasting only two balls before being bow-

led by left arm seamer Harry Frei and first innings century-maker David Gower falling to a catch off the same bowler for one.

Geoff Cook, out first ball in the first innings, and Allan Lamb, England's other first innings century-maker, stopped the rot with a third wicket stand of 71.

But when they went within two runs of each other—Cook for gritty 39 made in 162 minutes and Lamb for 42—Queensland had the scent of their first victory over England since the 1929-30 series.

Earlier Queensland had carried their overnight score of 400 for three to 435 for five—beating the state's previous highest score against an England side of 433 made against Ted Dexter's 1962-63 team—before Chappell declared.

Gavaskar captains India's team

NEW DELHI (R) — India have included three new bowlers in a 16-strong squad for their cricket tour of Pakistan starting next month.

The uncapped Trio are medium pacer Balvinder Sandhu, left arm spinner Maninder Singh, and leg spin and googly bowler Sivaramakrishnan.

Opener Sunil Gavaskar leads the Indians, who leave for Karachi on Nov. 26 for a tour comprising six tests, four one-day internationals and one three-day match.

Of the newcomers, 18-year-old Singh is rated as one of the most promising left arm spinners in the world. He is developing under the guidance of former test bowler Bishan Bedi, now an Indian selector.

Chinese emerge as a major force in world gymnastics

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (R) — Chinese gymnasts underlined they are emerging as a major force in the sport at the World Gymnastic Cup which ended here Sunday.

China finished second in the team standings with a total of 13 medals behind the Soviet Union's 18, and provided the star of the cup in Li Ning, who snatched six of the seven men's gold medals.

The three-day competition, involving top men and women gymnasts from the leading nations, provided new elements and combinations as well as marks in both combined and individual apparatus events unprecedented in the cup.

While Li dominated the men's section, failing to win only the

parallel bars event where he took the bronze, Olga Bicherova and Natalia Jurchenko of the Soviet Union between them took six of the seven women's golds. Maxi Gnauck of East Germany won the asymmetrical bars event.

"A new era of Chinese domination in men's gymnastics has begun," said Tong Fei, who shared the horizontal bar title with compatriot Li.

Soviet and other competitors agreed the Chinese have shown "almost perfect" elegance, speed and precision.

"We are in the midst of preparations for the World Championship next year. We will reach and beat the Chinese," Boris Makuts, Soviet winner of

the previous cup said. Nineteen-year-old Li retorted modestly but firmly that this was not the last word of he and his team-mates. "This is only the beginning. We will be better at the World Championship and the Olympic Games," he said.

Japan's Koji Gushiken won two silver medals in men's events and compatriot Nabujuki Kajitani two bronze, but their women's team failed to take any of the honours. "We must improve if we want to keep pace with the Russians and Chinese," Gushiken said.

"We have good facilities and we could become a power in the sport in a few years time providing enough young people took it up," Widmar said.



Salazar wins New York marathon

NEW YORK (R) — Cuban-born Alberto Salazar produced a final burst of energy to win the New York City marathon by just four seconds Sunday after a neck-and-neck duel with Mexico's Rodolfo Gomez over the last three miles.

Salazar finished in two hours nine minutes 29 seconds for his third consecutive triumph in the event after the most closely fought marathon here in the last six years.

Gomez was runner-up in 2:09.33 and American Dan Schlesinger was third in 2:11.54, more than two minutes off the pace which was slowed by unusually high winds, especially at the start of the race.

Norway's Grete Waitz lived up to predictions as the top woman runner by crossing the central park finishing line in 2:27.14 for her fourth win here in five years. American Julie Brown was second in 2:31.53.

Peete wins Pensacola golf

PENSACOLA, Florida (R) — Calvin Peete won the \$200,000 Pensacola Open golf tournament by seven strokes Sunday when he shot a six-under-par 65 in the final round.

Peete, who finished at 18-under-par 268, collected \$36,000 to increase his earnings this year to \$317,361. The victory, his fourth in 1982, also lifted him to fourth place on the U.S. PGA tour, some \$1,000 ahead of Tom Watson.

Fibak claims \$300,000 WCT meet

AMSTERDAM (R) — Wojtek Fibak of Poland ended a lean 12 months when he won the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament by beating South African Kevin Curren 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3 Sunday.

Fibak, who has not won a major tournament since the 1981 Swiss Open, played more consistently in a closely-fought match which lasted over three hours.

"I hope this represents a new start," the 30-year-old Pole said afterwards. "Tennis has its ups and downs but this has been a pretty low down."

The match, fought largely from the baselines, contained few flashes of brilliance but had its share of surprises.

Fibak, who dispatched top seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina in straight sets earlier this week, took a 4-0 lead in the first set only to yield the next four games to Curren in a sudden lapse of concentration.

But Fibak took the set 7-5, taking full advantage of Curren's difficulty in getting his first serve in.

The South African was repeatedly foot-faulted throughout the match.

Curren began the second set in livelier form, breaking Fibak's serve in the first game he maintained the pressure despite losing his own serve in the eighth game and broke the Pole twice more to take the set 6-3.

The players traded service breaks throughout the third set, but Fibak remained more consistent on the important points.

He broke Curren in a tense

ninth game which produced some superb tennis from both players and went to four deuces, and then held serve to take the set 6-4.

Curren again set the pace at the start of the fourth set and took a 3-1 lead. But his service remained erratic and he lost impetus in the fifth game, making a series of unforced errors which gave Fibak an easy service break.

Curren had little to offer as Fibak sailed through the next four games to win the set 6-3 and take the \$100,000 first prize.

Yannick Noah to lead France in Davis Cup final against U.S.

PARIS (R) — Yannick Noah shoulders the hopes of France later this month in a bid to revive one of the great chapters in the country's sporting history.

Noah, the black Cameroun-born tennis player who has become the backbone of the French game in recent years, is the man all

France is hoping will lead them to their first Davis Cup triumph for 49 years.

The son of a Cameroun father and French mother, Noah burst upon the tennis world in 1980 when he reached the final of the Italian Open. Since then he has established himself as one of the top players in the world.

But when the Davis Cup final against the United States begins in Grenoble on Nov. 26, Noah knows he will be facing probably his stiffest test yet with the eyes of an expectant nation focused upon him.

One man who will be fully aware of the Frenchman's capabilities during the final will be the American non-playing captain Arthur Ashe.

Ashe spotted Noah as a 19-year-old playing in the Camerouns while the former Wim-

bledon champion was touring Africa in 1970.

He persuaded the French tennis authorities to take the talented youngster into their coaching system for promising young players.

They brought Noah to Paris where coach Patrice Hagelauer worked with him through the 70s and moulded him into the tough, versatile player with a blistering serve that won nearly \$180,000 in prize money last year.

Noah led the French quartet of Henri Leconte, Thierry Tulasne and Gilles Moreton to a glorious semifinal victory over New Zealand, a win which captured the imagination of the French media and the hearts of the people.

The French last won the Davis Cup in 1932 when they beat the United States in Paris. It was the sixth successive win for the quartet of Jean Borotra, Henri Cochet,

Rene Lacoste and Jacques Brugnon, who became dubbed "the Four Musketeers" by the French media.

Not surprisingly Noah, Leconte, Tulasne and Moreton have been hailed as the "new Four Musketeers", and French magazines and newspapers have brought the old team and the new together for photographs.

But Noah's athletic build and film star life style has attracted as much publicity off court as his brilliant tennis attracts on it.

His Paris apartment is littered with tape cassettes reflecting his wide ranging musical taste and his penchant for fast motorcycles and the occasional game of soccer has raised a few eyebrows at the French tennis authority's headquarters.

Noah shook the establishment even more recently when he stepped out for the semifinal with New Zealand sporting a Rastafarian hairstyle complete with tightly wound ringlets, which had taken his two sisters seven hours to prepare.

It was an image which was greeted with a wealth of publicity, but Noah kept his mind very firmly on the task and led the French to an impressive victory.

Noah, on his day among the best in the world on clay courts, believes he finds his top form when playing for France. With that in mind the French authorities are preparing a new indoor clay surface for the final.

And they will be hoping that he can find that unbeatable form just when it matters most and lead the nation into a new era of tennis supremacy.

To those who really know airlines and airports: thanks again for top marks.

The world's 10 most highly recommended airlines

Position	Last year's position	Airline	Country
1	1	Lufthansa	Germany
2	2	Swissair	Switzerland
3	9	British Airways (BA)	U.K.
4	3	American Airlines	U.S.A.
5	11	Trans World Airlines (TWA)	U.S.A.
6	8	United Airlines	U.S.A.
7	16	Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)	Sweden
8	6	Air France	France
9	10	KLM—Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
10	4	Singapore Airlines	Singapore

The world's 10 most efficiently run airports

Position	Last year's position	Airport	Country
1	1	Frankfurt Rhein/Main	Germany
2	3	Amsterdam (Schiphol)	Netherlands
3	7	Zürich-Kloten	Switzerland
4	2	Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	France
5	11	Kennedy (New York)	U.S.A.
6	6	Atlanta	U.S.A.
7	9	Heathrow (London)	U.K.
8	8	Chicago O'Hare	U.S.A.
9	—	Gatwick (London)	U.K.
10	5	Dallas/Fort Worth	U.S.A.

For the second year running, international business travellers have voted Lufthansa the world's top carrier — the airline they would most likely recommend to others. And in the same independent survey* Lufthansa's home-base Frankfurt Rhein/Main, has once more been judged the most efficiently operated airport in the world. Quite simply, business people around the globe appreciate our service speed, reliability and of course, our punctuality. Not to mention a network encompassing 120 destinations on six continents.

*A Business Air-Travel Survey carried out by "The Annual Investment File", a business location file publication published in London, England, using a representative sample of business people from 20,000 of the world's largest exporting companies.



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German Airlines

For travel information and reservation call your IATA travel agent or Lufthansa in Amman, Hotel Jordan Intercontinental, Jabal Amman, P.O. Box 1393, phone 41305/44236

TIME

The de Lorean story
(why de Lorean got caught)
Drug net snares automaker
(with cover story on what really happened)
Why the Greeks fear NATO
(Interview with Papandreou)
Nixon on China and the West
(former president's exclusive interview)
Portugal's secret
(what to do with them is big question)
Getting tough with the U.N.
(U.S. threatens pullout from General Assembly—and means it)

TENDER NOTICE

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

TENDER No. 61/82

Supply & erection of furniture at JEA central office building in Amman

THE JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY hereby announces that tender documents for the supply and erection of office furniture and equipment shall be ready for distribution as of Dec. 14, 1982.

Interested qualified and experienced firms in such field may proceed to register their names so that copies of subject tender documents may be made available for them against non-refundable payment of JD 50 at the following address:-

Jordan Electricity Authority,
Stores and Requirement Dept.
Fifth Circle,
Jabal Amman.

Offers should be delivered to the same address not later than 10:00 hrs Thursday, Jan. 27, 1983.

IT'S CHEAPER STAYING AT A HOTEL!!

Your excellent bargain this winter. Starting 15th October, get a room at the Shepherd's for JD 180,000 a month. This includes your breakfast and no extra charges.

Call us now. Shepherd Hotel 39197/43901. Tlx 21410

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Location: 7th Circle, near the Engineering Housing Estate. 3 bedrooms, separate central heating. First floor.

Tel. 42402

Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Arts opens

Photographic exhibition of modern Czechoslovakia

Opening: 5 p.m. Monday Oct. 25, 1982.
Open for public: Oct. 26 - Oct. 31, 1982.
Timing: 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 - 7 p.m.
at the Soviet Cultural Centre
Jabal Amman - Third Circle

FOR RENT

Furnished ground floor of a villa in (Ummi Uthaina). Fifth Circle. Two bedrooms, separate entrance, garage, garden, with telephone.

Tel. 25082 or 25032

Car sales in W. Germany drop

FLensburg, West Germany (R) — Car sales in West Germany dropped by over seven per cent in the first nine months of this year, with foreign importers bearing the brunt of the losses.

The motor vehicles registration office in Flensburg announced Monday that 1.69 million new cars were registered from January to September, compared with 1.82 million in the same period last year.

Sales of foreign cars dropped from 511,330 to 422,940. Their share of the West German market fell accordingly from 28 to 25 per cent.

Japanese companies remained the strongest foreign competitors with 9.6 per cent of sales.

Libya said to enjoy oil export boom

BAHRAIN (R) — Libya, which prices its oil at about the lowest in the market for its type, is enjoying an oil export boom, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday.

The newsletter said Libya has more than doubled, from 750,000 barrels to 1.7 million barrels, its quota assigned by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The Gulf oil exporting states this month warned other OPEC members and non-OPEC nations to stop price cutting to capture a larger share of the glutted market.

MEES said the warning did not seem to have had much impact so far.

Libya, as well as Iran, had been spectacular output rises recently. Libya seemed to count on maintaining this level possibly through the first half of next year, MEES said. Libya was charging up to \$3 a barrel below official prices, it added.

Nigeria, which was not offering discounts, was expected to pump an average 1.4 million barrels daily this month, possibly rising to 1.6 million in November and December, MEES said.

Nigerian banks halt letters of credit

LAGOS (OPECNA) — Commercial banks in Nigeria have stopped opening letters of credit for their customers as a result of the delay in getting foreign exchange from the central bank to reimburse overseas correspondent banks.

Various bank branches said they were acting on instructions from their headquarters.

But Mr. A. Dajil, acting managing director of the First Bank of Nigeria, said his bank had not completely stopped and was still opening unconfirmed letters of credit.

He said the situation could not be blamed on anybody since the economic recession was global and not peculiar to Nigeria.

Overseas banks were equally justified in refusing to transact business with foreign suppliers on behalf of Nigerian buyers because some had yet to be reimbursed for the money they had already paid out, he pointed out.

Mr. Dajil said his bank tried, as much as possible, to give priority to importers of raw materials and spare parts.

The assistant general manager in charge of corporate affairs of the United Bank of Africa, Mr. F.

Akpe, said the stoppage was because of the depletion of foreign reserves.

He said most banks had already overshot their credit lines in their overseas correspondent banks, hence the refusal to be involved monetarily until the backlog had been cleared.

Meanwhile, Nigeria is running three months behind in settling routine trade debts in foreign exchange, the Financial Times said Monday.

The paper said Lagos bankers put the debt at \$5 billion.

The Financial Times quoted

Nigerian importers as saying foreign banks sought guarantees from the Nigerian central bank that foreign exchange remittances would be made. But the central bank over the past week had refused to give such assurances.

Foreign suppliers were being forced to honour contracts without guarantees of prompt payment or to abandon their sales to the biggest and richest market in Africa, the paper added.

The Nigerian government last April imposed strict controls on the import of goods and payments in foreign exchange.

India cuts oil imports

NEW DELHI (R) — India has cut oil imports by more than two million tonnes so far this year, Energy Minister Shiv Shankar said Sunday.

He told a news conference the drop saved India six billion rupees (about \$660 million) in foreign exchange.

India produces more than half its domestic oil requirements and Mr. Shankar said that after a mid-term appraisal of the government's sixth five-year plan "we will be able to achieve the 1982-83 production target of 20.5 million tonnes of oil."

He said new traces of oil and gas had been found in the Razale area in onshore Godavari and further tests were being conducted to determine commercial viability. He gave no figures for possible reserves in the area.

Ethiopia appeals for aid

ADDIS ABABA (R) — A senior Ethiopian official appealed to the international community Monday for aid to avert a disaster caused by a drought, which is affecting up to five million people.

Maj. Tesfaye Berhanu said in an interview with Reuters that the drought threatened between 4.5 and five million people in 13 of the country's 14 provinces.

Maj. Tesfaye, who is deputy commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Organisation (RRC), said the RRC had asked the European Community for 150,000 tonnes of grain and he appealed to all international organisations to help "to avert the impending disaster."

The official dismissed as unsubstantiated reports that the Wollo and Tigray provinces north of Addis Ababa were threatened by famine because of the drought.

Turkey finds oil recession mixed blessing

ANKARA (R) — Turkey is finding the current recession in the oil industry a mixed blessing as it strives to reduce its 85 per cent dependence on imported oil.

On the one hand, the recession has spared the heavily indebted country further large increases in its oil import bill, now running at \$3.8 billion a year.

On the other hand, foreign oil companies with profits under threat are reluctant to invest in expensive exploration work without which Turkey cannot follow up signs of promising oil deposits.

The state petroleum company, TPAO, is doing its best to attract foreign companies but so far only one large U.S. firm and a handful of smaller outfits have responded.

Yet geologists say the prospects in Turkey are encouraging, particularly in the country's south-eastern corner, which yields most Turkey's current production and lies tantalisingly close to oil-rich areas of Iran and Iraq.

Other regions where oil is thought to be present are Thrace, central and southern Anatolia, and offshore in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

It is in these regions that Turkey hopes to find sufficient oil to narrow significantly the present gap between annual oil consumption of 16.3 million tonnes and annual

domestic production of 2.3 million tonnes.

To this end, the government earlier this year slashed from 30 per cent to five per cent a withholding tax on foreign companies exploring for oil in Turkey.

This followed a major rewrite of the country's petroleum laws at the end of 1980 allowing the companies to export 35 per cent of production and sell the remaining 65 per cent on the domestic market at world prices.

The companies receive no financial aid from TPAO or the government, but if they strike oil in commercial quantities the state company pays back exploration expenses and from then on shares production costs and revenue.

TPAO, with nine subsidiaries in various sectors of the oil industry, also has ambitious plans for expansion.

TPAO Chairman Ismail Kafescioglu said the government hoped to increase the company's capital base from its present 10 billion lira (about \$60 million) to 40 billion lira (\$230 million) in the short term and eventually to 100 billion lira (\$570 million).

In the meantime, the company's main intention is to invite as many foreign companies as possible to Turkey to use their financial resources and know-how, Mr. Kafescioglu told Reuters.

He said that at shallow levels, Turkey's geology was not very promising but that below levels of 3,000 metres indications of oil deposits were strong.

An experienced explorer working here for the American company Western Geographical said it was too early to estimate how much of its oil needs Turkey might eventually produce. But he said the comparatively small amount of exploration work done so far indicated significant deposits.

TPAO's major project is at Bati Raman in the south east where it has discovered a field which Mr. Kafescioglu said could contain two billion barrels of heavy crude. If a pilot production drill due to begin next year proves successful, Bati Raman could be producing three million tonnes of heavy crude a year in 10 years' time, he said.

The World Bank has already provided \$65 million to help finance the development of the field and Mr. Kafescioglu said he was hopeful it would come forward with a further \$300 to \$350 million if the pilot drill was successful.

TPAO also has strong hopes for a field at Cumarlu near the Syrian border, believed to be of similar size to Bati Raman but in an earlier stage of exploration. Both would be exploited by carbon dioxide injection, Mr. Kafescioglu said.

In central and southern Anatolia and in Thrace, significant commercial deposits have yet to be found, though Thrace is known to have large pockets of natural gas.

Offshore, exploration in the bay of Iskenderun and in the central and western Black Sea has so far failed to locate commercial deposits. Large finds off the Roman coast last year have encouraged oilmen to plan more test drilling.

Mr. Kafescioglu said he had agreements with three companies from the U.S., Canada and Britain to start exploration shortly. Two more companies were "on the waiting list" and he had been in touch with the American giants Exxon, Amoco and Texaco.

But at present only six foreign land crews are doing seismic exploration here and only two of these are expected to operate over the winter. They are working for Hufco Turkey, the local subsidiary of Roy M. Huffington Incorporated of Houston. Currently the only large foreign concern looking for oil in Turkey.

"I really don't know why there aren't more here," said one senior Huffington executive on a visit this month. "Turkey has to be a good prospect."

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities and government bonds were sharply lower, depressed by the federal reserve's failure to make the anticipated cut in the U.S. discount rate on Friday, dealers said.

Although prices were under no great downward pressure during the morning, selling gathered pace with the weaker opening on Wall Street Monday afternoon, they added. The F.T. index at 1500 showed a fall of 17.1 at 602.3.

The pharmaceuticals sector was particularly weak due to a Bearish Broker's circular. Beecham lost 30p to 333 and Glaxo shed 35p to 1,035p while ICI fell 10p to 308. U.S. shares, mixed this morning, ended lower in line with Wall Street.

U.K. press reports of a survey indicating a deteriorating outlook for the construction industry pushed Blue Circle and Barratts down 10 and 12p respectively while Wimpey London Brick and Taylor Woodrow lost 4 or 5p. Hawker Siddeley, firm after interims last week, gave up 8 to 38.

Government bonds eased with U.S. bonds but closing falls of up to one point were little changed from early indications.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.6842/52	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2289/92	Canadian dollars
	2.5507/17	West German marks
	2.7715/35	Dutch guilders
	2.1955/70	Swiss francs
	49.37/39	Belgian francs
	7.1985/2015	French francs
	1454.80/1455.30	Italian lire
	276.55/65	Japanese yen
	7.4300/20	Swedish crowns
	7.2490/2510	Norwegian crowns
	8.9650/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	419.00/420.00	U.S. dollars

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to put in motion new ideas that could lead to greater abundance in the future. Contact persons who are aware of modern trends and who can work in harmony with you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Try to gain the cooperation of clever persons for a fine plan you have in mind. Take no chances with your reputation now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get in touch with persons who can be helpful in furthering your civic aims. Consult business expert for advice you need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Know better what is expected of you by associates and then you can deal with them more equitably. Avoid a troublemaker.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can reach more accord with loved one at this time. A higher-up can give you the support you need now.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Contact progressive friends and make future plans for mutual gain. You comprehend worldly affairs better at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Pay attention to what a co-worker has to suggest for greater mutual success. Avoid one who likes to waste your time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Find a new outlet for your fine talents and gain added income. Seek a better way to handle regular routines.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure your business matters are handled wisely. Take health treatments and be ready to handle difficult tasks.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your creativity is high now and you can accomplish a great deal. A fine time to repay social obligations.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study conditions at home carefully and make needed changes. Make your environment more modern and add to its value.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Obtain important data you need in order to operate more intelligently with your associates. Engage in favorite hobby.

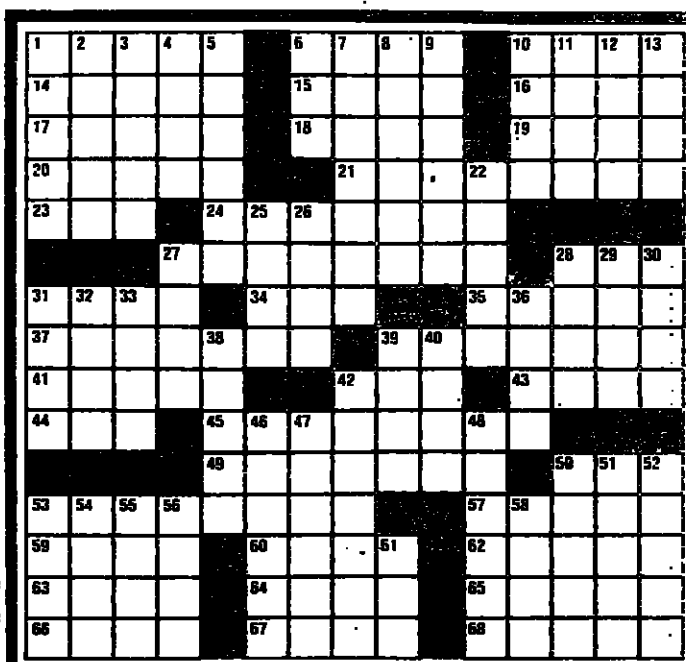
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Organize your affairs so you can operate more smoothly and efficiently. Do those things that will please family members.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be interested in new ideas and systems, so make certain the most modern type education is provided and then the maximum of success can be realized. A gentle soul here who should also have musical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By H. Kermik Jackson

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Relatives of ciao	25 Tiny Archibald
6 Eras	26 Oklahoma town
10 Pack	27 Pavement square
14 Bahamas	28 Lombardy commune
15 Factual	29 Seth's son
16 Musical tag	30 Fable
17 Newspaper	31 Resistant
18 Semester	32 Key
19 Rare person	33 Corrosive
20 French river	34 Auction items
21 Family	35 English tribe
22 Favoring	36 Court statement
23 Mr. Buttons	37 Merit by working
24 Tennis shoe	38 Menace
27 Criterion	39 Lapse in continuity
	40 Resistant
	41 Filer
	42 Howled
	43 Make up for
	44 Pub sport
	45 Couch
	46 Arab prince
	47 Bible name
	48 Astaire
	49 Othello's "friend"
	50 Dawn deity



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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AKQUE

TARIE

FLUWAL

INFFUM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: — &

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: UNITY HAZEL BIKINI FROTHY
Answer: What to do if your wife sometimes doesn't treat you as she should—BE THANKFUL

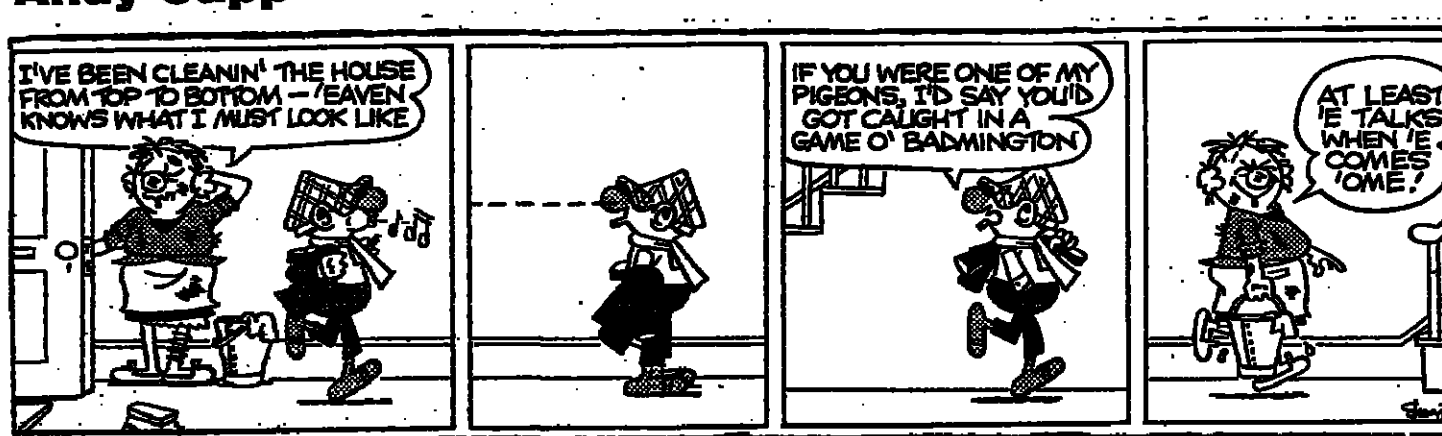
Peanuts

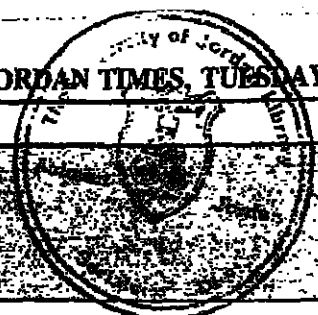


Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp





WORLD

Polish primate commences crisis review with Pope

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul and the Polish primate, Archbishop Glemp, began a thorough review of the crisis in Poland Monday after the dissolution of the trade union Solidarity.

As usual, the Vatican maintained a strict silence about the contacts between the Polish Pope and Archbishop Glemp, who flew to Rome Monday "to look up the balance sheet after one year of failures," as one Vatican analyst commented.

First informal meeting between the Pope and Archbishop Glemp took place over lunch, Vatican sources said.

It is Archbishop Glemp's third visit to Rome this year but the first since the Polish parliament banned Solidarity, a move which deeply upset Pope John Paul and the hopes of his church that the long labour conflict could be settled by negotiations.

But Pope John Paul said recently that even after the banning of Solidarity, "the Apostolic See and the Church will defend the legitimate rights of the working men" in Poland.

Chatting with journalists at Rome airport, Archbishop Glemp said in reply to a question that church and state were still engaged in dialogue at home.

"Nothing is ever definite in the world today. Dialogue still exists," he added.

But the archbishop said he viewed the current situation "a bit more pessimistically" compared to what it was when he last returned to Warsaw from talks with the Pope in July. He said he could stay in Rome about a week this time, cutting short his visit if the situation at home deteriorated.

Asked whether he had news from Lech Walesa, the interned leader of Solidarity, whom the Pope received in Rome last year, the archbishop said: "No, poor fellow, poor fellow, he is always alone."

Apart from briefing Pope John Paul on the crisis in Poland and mapping out future church strategy, Archbishop Glemp is also expected to discuss the Pope's visit to Poland—postponed this summer at the request of the Polish authorities.

The Pope has repeatedly insisted that it was his duty to visit his homeland but Archbishop Glemp said Monday that there were no new developments in setting a date for the trip.

Warsaw studies public reaction to banning order

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Communist Party central committee and parliament meet this week as the government assesses public response to the banning of the Solidarity free trade union movement and steps to create a new union structure.

The meetings, which begin with a session of the Sejm (parliament) Tuesday, take place in the wake of calls by underground trade union leaders for strikes and demonstrations.

The central committee meets on Wednesday and Thursday.

At the weekend the government was challenged by the opposition underground, which called for an eight-hour stoppage on Nov. 10, the second anniversary of Solidarity's registration, demonstrations on Dec. 13 to mark a year of martial law and a general strike in the spring.

Freed Cuban poet plans book about jail

PARIS (R) — Cuban poet Armando Valladares said he planned a book about the 22 years he spent in Cuban jails before his release this week following intervention by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Valladares declined on television to answer questions about torture in the first interview he has given since he arrived in Paris on Friday.

"It is impossible to reply in just three minutes," he said. "I will talk about everything in my book."

The 45-year-old poet, a former student leader who helped put revolutionary leader Fidel Castro in power at the start of 1959, was jailed in 1960 for opposing Cuba's links with Moscow.

Asked about his views now, he said: "The most atrocious dictatorship that humanity has ever known is the dictatorship of the proletariat, that of Communism."

UNITA to release kidnapped archbishop

LISBON (R) — Guerrillas fighting the Angolan government said Monday they had captured a Roman Catholic archbishop by mistake and promised he would be freed very soon.

A senior official of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said the guerrillas wanted to contact the Vatican as soon as possible to arrange the release of Monsignor Alexandre do Nascimento, 58, archbishop of Lubango.

He was kidnapped earlier this month while visiting the war-torn province of Cunene on the border with Namibia (South West Africa).

"We did not kidnap the archbishop deliberately and we had no intention of showing any disrespect for the Roman Catholic Church. The trouble is that the government forces use all sorts of

stratagems to penetrate the area, sometimes coming disguised as Red Cross workers, so we have to be extra careful," the UNITA official said.

According to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, nine nuns were taken at the same time as the archbishop and 15 Red Cross workers were kidnapped in the same area shortly afterwards.

The UNITA official said one reason why the guerrillas wanted to free the archbishop quickly was that he was apparently ill.

He gave no details of the clergyman's illness and did not say what would happen to the captured nuns.

The Luanda government says the South African army and UNITA have controlled most of Cunene province since a major South African invasion in August 1981.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Peacekeepers have trouble with rightists

TEL AVIV (R) — A United Nations spokesman has reported renewed tension between international peacekeeping troops and Israeli-backed rightist militias in south Lebanon. The spokesman said militiamen under the command of Maj. Saad Haddad fired warning shots on Friday around Norwegian soldiers serving with U.N. forces in Lebanon. The spokesman said two U.N. vehicles were being held by Major Haddad's militia. The U.N. was trying to arrange negotiations to defuse the tension.

London denies any part in alleged Seychelles coup

VICTORIA (R) — Britain's high commissioner in the Seychelles, Eric Young, denied that his government was involved in an alleged plot to overthrow the government of the Indian Ocean state. "The British government would certainly not condone any attempt to undermine any established government overseas," Mr. Young told a Radio Seychelles reporter.

U.S. envoy arrives in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — U.S. Attorney General William French Smith is to hold talks with Hong Kong leaders Tuesday on drug problems and the Vietnamese refugee situation. Mr. Smith, who arrived Sunday night from a four-day visit to Tokyo, is on an extensive fact-finding tour which will also take him to Thailand, France and Italy. In Hong Kong, a major narcotics trans-shipment centre, he will seek cooperation in checking the international flow of drug money, an aide said.

Lorryload of whisky stolen in Japan

URAWA, Japan (R) — Thieves stole a lorry with 6,500 bottles of whisky worth 17 million yen (\$60,000) from a parking lot here overnight, police said.

RAF plane held in Zimbabwe due to misunderstanding

LONDON (R) — Troops in Zimbabwe this week surrounded one of the aircraft used by the British royal family because of an "administrative misunderstanding," official sources said. They said armed officials held the crew of a Royal Air Force (RAF) plane for more than four hours before releasing them. There were no dignitaries on board. The aircraft was on an advance reconnaissance flight before a six-day visit by Princess Anne. She will arrive on Oct. 27 for the visit, which is sponsored by the Save the Children fund. The Sunday Times said it was the result of a local communications breakdown and that the plane had taken off from Harare with full permission to land at Aberdeen Two and Grand Reef airfield at Mutare to check landing and safety facilities.

Headman testifies at Malaysian minister's trial

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A village headman accused with Malaysian Cabinet Minister Datuk Mokhtar Hashim of murder told police the politician had plotted to kill a political rival, the high court here heard Monday. A police inspector who interrogated headman Rahmat Sahman said Rahmat told him the plot was hatched in Datuk Mokhtar's house six days before the murder. Rahmat, 54, Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Datuk Mokhtar and two others are charged with killing Datuk Mohamad Taha Talib shortly before general elections last April. Inspector Badaruddin Isa, who led the police team which interrogated Rahmat, denied the village headman's allegations in court last week that he was "tortured and abused" during his 42-day detention.

'Police spied on Socialist leadership in opposition'

PARIS (R) — A French cabinet minister accused the previous French government Monday of setting up a police unit to report on the public and private lives of President Francois Mitterrand, then Socialist party leader, and other left-wing politicians then in opposition.

Joseph Francesci, secretary for

public security with responsibility for combating terrorism, displayed photographs of police files on French television which were clearly marked with the names of Mr. Mitterrand, who became president last year, Pierre Mauroy, now prime minister, and other leading Socialist and Communist figures.

Pretoria stung by Times report

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa would not allow its territory to be used to undermine the governments of other countries. Internal Affairs Minister F.W. De Klerk said Sunday night.

He was commenting on a report in the London Sunday Times about an alleged plot to overthrow the left-wing government in the Seychelles.

The report said the plot, hatched in London, was backed by South African money and was to have been carried out by 300 mercenaries recruited in South Africa.

Mr. De Klerk's statement said the government would investigate immediately if it received reliable information that anything of such a nature was happening in South Africa.

Qadhafi visits Peking

PEKING (R) — The green flag of Libya's Islamic revolution flew over Tiananmen Square Monday as Peking greeted Col. Muammar Qadhafi at the start of his first official visit to China.

The Libyan leader, resplendent in a white and gold uniform, took the salute outside the Great Hall of the People beside Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Then the colonel, wearing his customary dark glasses and flanked by female guards in dull green battle fatigues, went into the hall for a first round of talks with Mr. Zhao.

Officials said he was to attend a banquet in his honour this evening but beyond that this programme — and even the length of his visit — was a mystery.

Diplomatic sources said the Libyan leader probably wanted to discuss events in the Middle East with Chinese leaders, who have a strong pro-Arab stance.

They also believed he would raise Libya's proposal to abolish the use of vetoes in the U.N. Security Council.

Since Col. Qadhafi led the military revolt which overthrew King Idris in 1969, Libya has been close to Moscow.

But some diplomats in Peking said there had recently been signs of strain between the two countries and China could be expected to welcome this.

China and Libya established diplomatic ties in August 1978 during a visit to Peking by Col. Qadhafi's second-in-command, Maj. Abdel-Salam Jahoud.

But relations became strained early in 1980 when Tripoli complained that China had supplied arms to the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, a bitter opponent of the Libyan leader.

In August this year there was an unexpected thaw with the visit to Peking of Jadhallah Azzouz Talhi, secretary-general of the Libyan general people's committee and described by diplomats as Libya's nearest equivalent to a prime minister.

Papal visit to Spain overshadowed by heated election campaign

By Brian Mooney

MADRID (R) — In the heat of elections that are expected to return the Socialists to power for the first time since before the 1936-39 Civil War, Spaniards seem to have forgotten they will play host next Sunday to Pope John Paul.

A few Vatican flags fluttered amid election posters and occasional reports in newspapers, radio and television are among the scant outward signs of the 10-day papal visit that not long ago was the subject of major public controversy.

The row broke over the timing of the trip when it became clear that it would clash with the campaign for Thursday's elections.

The visit was politicised, with the right arguing that it must go ahead and the left denouncing it as another instance of church interference, so Spanish bishops and the Vatican agreed jointly to a postponement.

This now means that Pope John

Paul is almost certain to make the first papal pilgrimage to one of the oldest and most traditional Roman Catholic nations just three days after it has elected a Socialist government.

Some Spaniards ask themselves if there is any connection and appear perplexed by a turn of events that led from a right-wing Catholic triumph over the left in the Civil War to what looks certain to be a Socialist election victory this week.

What has happened is that both Spain's Roman Catholic church and the political left have changed.

The left which condoned the burning of churches and shooting of nuns and priests during the Civil War has lost its anti-clerical bite and the church has broken away from its close embrace with the right wing.

"Spain today is neither that of the Inquisition nor that of the anti-clerical left. What we have now is indifference," well-known

Sociologist Salvador Giner argued in a television debate on the Pope's visit.

He was explaining that the church has ceased to dominate Spaniards as it had in the past when its missionaries helped to Christianise much of the Western world and its bishops and cardinals held great power at home.

The decline of church influence in Spain accelerated after the death of Gen. Franco in 1975 and today church and state are formally separated, a divorce law is on the statute books, and a law on abortion is likely with a Socialist victory.

The church forbids divorce and abortion and the Spanish bishops issued veiled advice to the faithful to vote for parties which opposed both. But a measure of the church's warning power is that a majority of Spaniards, though technically Catholic, will probably disregard the bishops' advice.

Statistics on church attendance point to dramatic social and religious changes in Spain.

In the country's two main cities, Barcelona and Madrid, regular attendance at church is as low as 15 per cent of the population, according to recent census figures.

In Barcelona last year just two priests were ordained and it is estimated that more than 1,000 priests have left the church in recent years.

Knowledgeable church sources say there are serious strains inside the hierarchy between diehard conservatives and liberals.

Radical priests, whose views are often reflected in the Spanish media, criticise the Pope for what they call his extreme conservatism.

The weakness and divisions in the Spanish church are not expected to weigh heavily on the papal tour which, like most of his 14 previous journeys abroad, is likely to attract enormous crowds and develop into a mass-media spectacular.

Some critics have said it will just be like a huge firework display—spectacular while it lasts but forgotten later.

But others say they expect the Pope to leave a profound mark on Spain and they say the breadth and scope of the trip will enable him to address all the main problems of the country and its Roman Catholic church.

The Pope will travel among other places, to Loyola, birthplace of Saint Ignatius, founder of the Jesuit order whose priests today are among the most radical and revolutionary in the church.

Trips to the poor south, the Andalusian cities of Seville and Granada, will provide the Pope with a platform to address the problem of unemployment.

In Loyola, in the Basque country, the Pope is expected again to condemn guerrilla violence and in Valencia he will be able to express his personal condolences for recent floods.

The mood of the far right and its view of negotiations was indicated in a statement by a group of "concerned citizens" published in the right-wing newspaper El Diario de Hoy.

"Salvadoreans must be alert to avoid being led into negotiations because it is known that every negotiation means giving up something," the statement said.

"By following that path, we could end up in slavery (imposed by the left)."

Moderate officials here say that such fears are based on a belief that the extreme right has the most to lose from the integration of leftists into El Salvador's political process.

The right reacted angrily to a published remark by U.S. ambassador Deane R. Hinton that there had been indirect contacts between the United States, the Salvadorean government, and leaders of the FDR and FMLN.

At a joint press conference, the Salvadorean chamber of commerce and industry and the industrialists' association, said the remark contradicted statements by the Salvadorean civilian and military authorities that they would not negotiate with the guerrillas.

The far right, who dominate the 60-member constituent assembly,

displayed similar fury over a speech last August by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders in which he said opportunities for reconciliation were more evident in El Salvador than any where else in turbulent Central America.

The U.S. has been advocating, at least in recent months, a dialogue and an amnesty with genuine security guarantees chiefly because of a growing conviction that given the present line-up of forces, the civil war would drag on forever.

But both the U.S. government and its allies in the military high command here have dismissed the military significance of the October offensive, saying the guerrillas had won control over areas with little or no strategic or economic value.

In purely tactical terms, they were right: The biggest town seized by the rebels had 787 inhabitants when the last census was taken. The smallest, Arambala in Morazan, had only 164 inhabitants and one telephone.

But according to European diplomats, that assessment ignored the propaganda value of the advances and their boost to guerrilla morale.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The FDR has never been outlawed in El Salvador although most of its leaders prefer exile to the hazards of life in a country where scores of opposition leaders have been murdered or have disappeared in the past three years.

Right-wing warning

The kidnappings were seen as a clear right-wing warning that El Salvador was not safe for left-wing opponents of the established order, whether they were unarmed or not.

Polarised views

The statements spotlighted the wide gulf between the positions of the antagonists.

The government insists that the insurgents must surrender their

The offensive, one of the

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AQ4 ♠AJ32 ♠J105 ♠Q6

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

A.—If partner has either four spades or a stopper in the enemy suit, your side should have a game. If not, a partial might be the limit of your combined holdings.

However, by entering the auction West has offered you another option. Double! This might seem strange without a trump trick, but West is going to find a most disappointing dummy. When this hand was held during a rubber bridge game, the double would have netted \$90 points.

Q2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠KQ109765 ♠4 ♠5 ♠XQ107

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

A.—The key to this hand is your singleton diamond. Partner must have the aces of spades, hearts and clubs to justify his bidding, but he is worried about two possible diamond losers. You can set his mind to rest about that situation. Bid six spades.

Q3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AJ7 ♠KQ9763 ♠AK ♠K6

The bidding has proceeded: West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Dble

Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

hand. If partner has anything, he can bid again.

Q4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠52 ♠QJ6 ♠863 ♠AQ1093

Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

A.—Your hand is worth only one constructive bid, so don't make the mistake of responding two clubs. That will leave you with a problem if partner either raises clubs or rebids his hearts, because you won't be able to show your heart support without overstating your values. By simply bidding two hearts now, you will be admirably placed should partner make any forward-going move.

Q5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠92 ♠64 ♠KQ9853 ♠852

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West

1 ♠ Pass Pass

3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—What started out as "the pits" has developed into a quite reasonable hand. Partner's cue-bid shows an enormous hand opposite what might be a total bust, and you have a good six-card suit. You must advise partner of your working values by jumping to four diamonds. Since your pass limited the strength of your hand, partner won't expect more from you.

Q6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠J1995 ♠KJ6 ♠QJ5 ♠764

The bidding has proceeded: West North East South

1 ♠ Dble Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Although partner almost surely has a four-card spade suit for his takeout double, we feel that a response of one no trump here is preferable to one spade. This accurately describes your balanced hand, strength and steppers in the opponents' suit, whereas a spade response would be more nebulous. Should partner remove one no trump to show of a minor, you can then show your spades.

Handwritten signature: Charles Goren